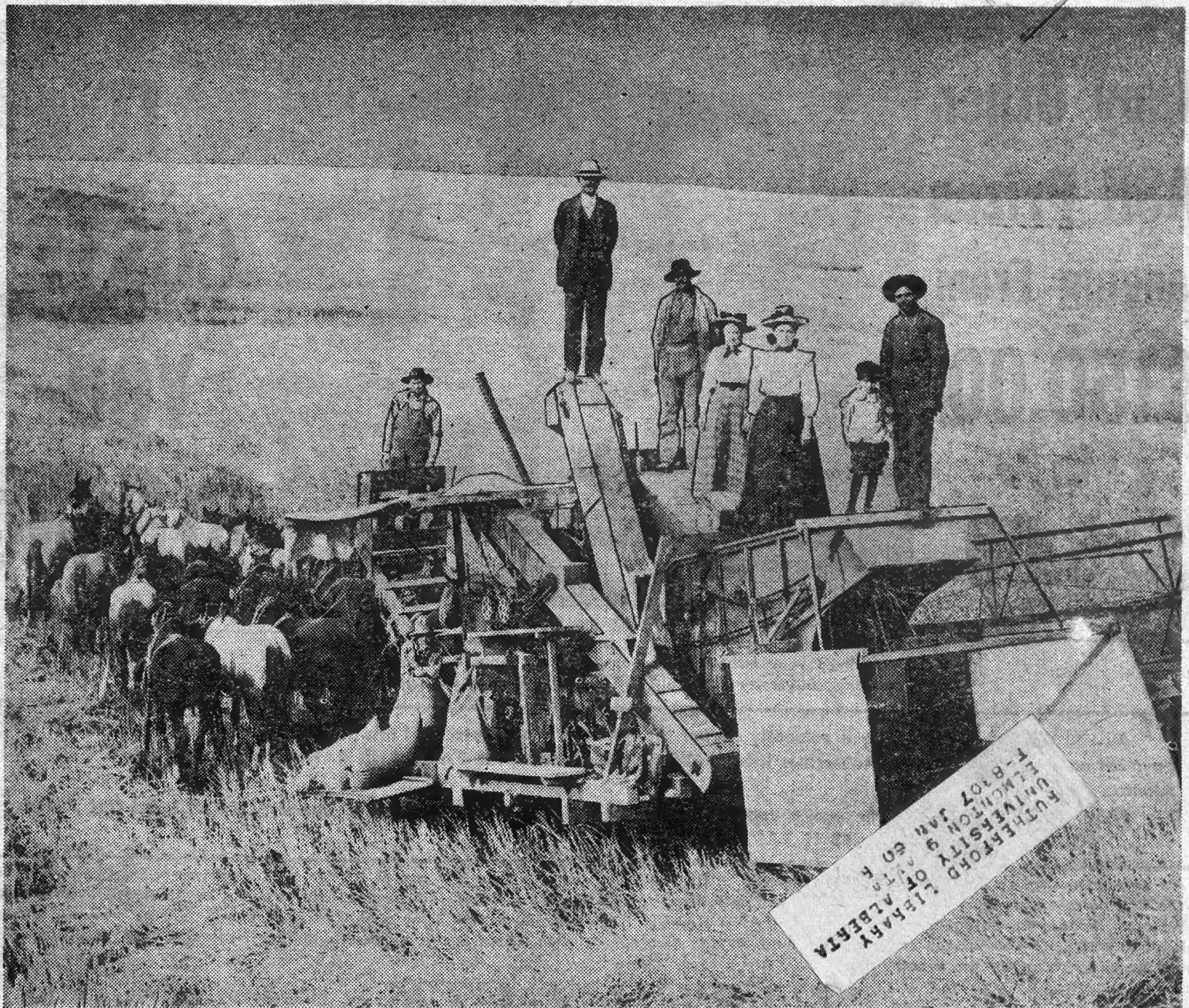


Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LV.
NUMBER 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA
OCTOBER, 1959



HARVESTING ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE!

When Grandad brought in the crop it was a family affair and we all pitched in to do our share. The hired hands and neighbors joined with Grandad and the boys to harness twenty or thirty horse-power to the heavy threshing machine, and at the crack of dawn were rattling off into the golden fields of grain.

Nor were the ladies left out. With extra mouths to feed four times a long day, they were up to their elbows in fresh baked bread and rolls; eggs, roasts and stews; puddings and pies. In fact, the ladies often worked longer hours than the menfolk, and took the meals out to the fields if this were possible.

Of course, if the rare photographer dropped around, it was an occasion indeed that shouldn't be missed. Work stopped for a minute while Grandad put on his coat and stole the scene from atop the tractor. The ladies, dolled up in something "a little more fitting" and even little brother was permitted to climb aboard and stand beside Charlie, the hired hand.

YES, HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED!

● The Notorious Charcoal

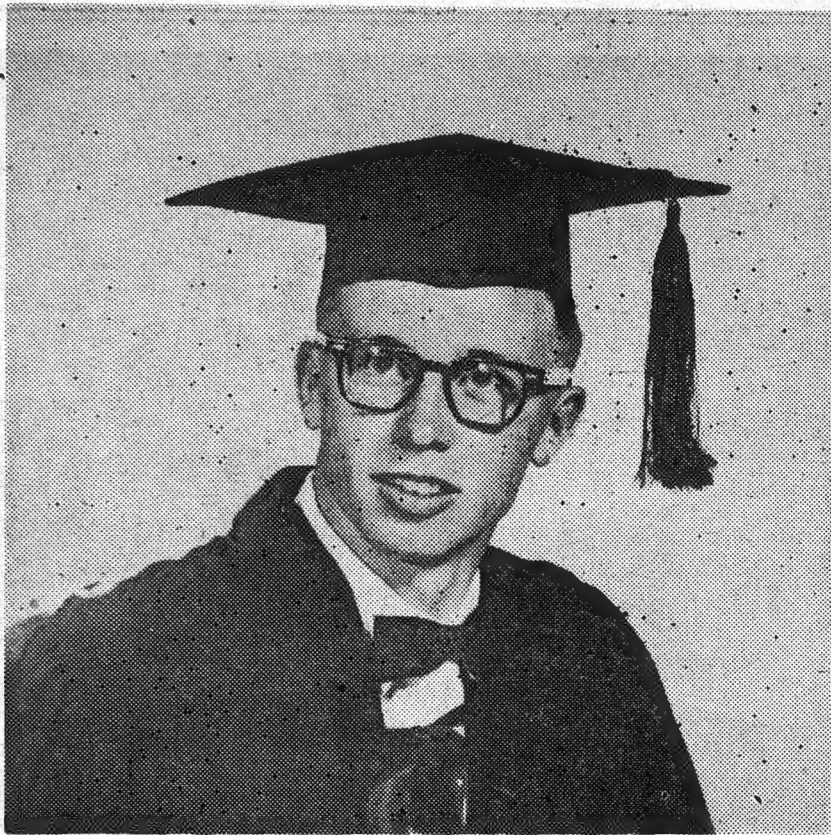
● British Machinery Co-ops

● Can We Stop Bloat?

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All you have to do to qualify is correctly answer the question at the bottom of this page, and mail it along with the \$1.00 payment and signature of a new subscriber living in Western Canada to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.

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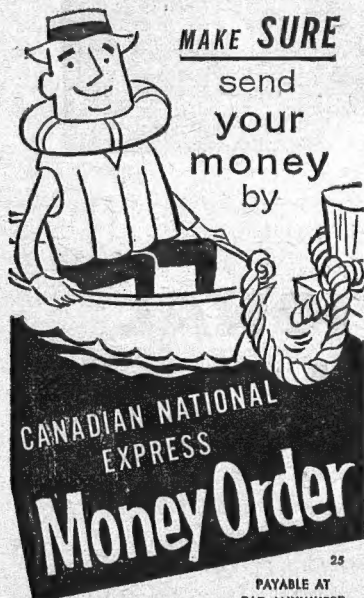


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No. 10

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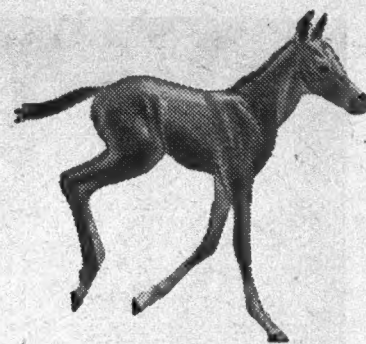
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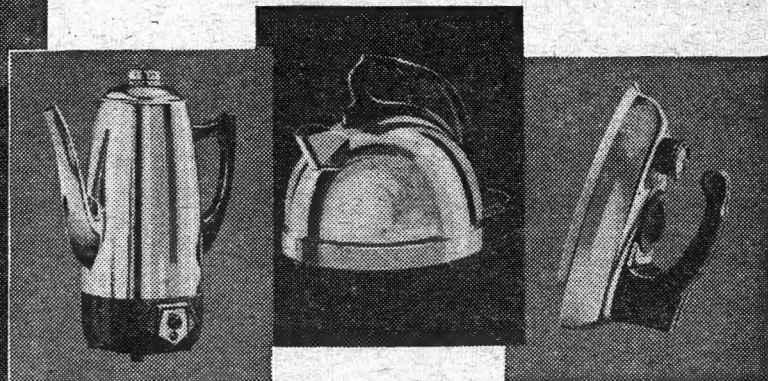
New nickel-chrome lined oven cooks more evenly, cleans more easily

The beautiful new range you see here is a marvel of modern cooking efficiency. And a brilliant new concept in design. It can be mounted on kitchen cabinets or counter tops; or you can hang it on wall brackets at any desired height. With slide-in burner units, a drop-leaf cutting board, a rotisserie, automatic timers and heating controls, it provides wonderful new conveniences for the housewife.

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Editorials . . .

Western scapegoats

Eastern industries live high on the hog at the expense of Canada's grain markets

JAPAN — an industrial nation and exporter of world reputation — has little need for Canadian manufactured goods. She can shop around, if need be and shop elsewhere. Yet western Canada produces one thing that is not available in quantity in Japan itself, and that is hard, high-protein wheat.

Japan can only buy as much wheat from us as she has dollars to pay, and she can only get Canadian dollars by earning them in honest competition in our domestic market. In the interests of protecting Canada's textile industry we are making Japan fight an uphill battle, and it would not be surprising at all if Japan threw in the sponge and traded for wheat elsewhere.

One eastern industry is being protected but who is protecting the West's major industry? Western farmers are the scapegoats.

Shortsighted trade policies could well strangle one of the best potential markets Canada has had in many a year. Japan's purchases of Canadian wheat are increasing steadily, but she must have an equal opportunity to earn dollars. As recent as 1955 the U.S. was the chief exporter of wheat to Japan, providing some 1,136,000 metric tons as compared to Canada's 762,000 metric tons. By 1958 Canada was

far in the lead with 1,060,000 metric tons, compared to the U.S.'s 988,000 and Australia's 171,000 metric tons. The Japanese taste for wheat is expanding.

However, this healthy trend could well be reversed and our wheat market lost if, in the interests of "protecting" an eastern industry, we continue to penalize the Japanese. To add insult to injury, prairie farmers are also asked to pay more for the higher-priced Canadian textiles that will have destroyed this market. How long can this sort of thing go on?

There is nothing sinister or underhanded about Japanese business. They have top-quality goods at competitive prices and they are up against the same competition in world markets as Canadian manufacturers. The Canadian textile industry on the other hand, is pricing itself out of world markets, and erecting barriers to maintain high prices at home. It boils down to western farmers subsidizing eastern manufacturers just to keep them living high on the hog.

What the easterners fail to see is that in protecting their domestic market by destroying our wheat markets abroad, they cut off their noses to spite their faces, for without wheat sales to Japan, prairie farmers will certainly have fewer dollars to throw away on fancy Canadian textiles.

hidden taxes on his own sphere of activities, and its no wonder that the interlocking pyramids grow and grow.

On the farm itself it seems so simple and inexpensive to take the egg from under the hen, boil it and eat it. No trouble at all! But the minute it goes to the public market, the Tax Foundation finds, it is exposed to the cumulative effects of 100 different government taxes. No wonder the farmer gets so little and the public pays so much.

Nor, as government spending increases, are the hidden taxes likely to decrease, unless the public calls a halt, for the simple reason that government planners find them most useful for extracting the maximum number of dollars from the taxpayer with a minimum number of squawks.

Poignant parable

THERE once was a cow who thought that her farmer owner was making too much profit. Although the farmer provided her with a comfortable barn and stall, and plenty of food, she wanted more.

So, one day she held back her milk. This was painful, but she was determined to force her viewpoint on the farmer. In desperation he gave her more hay and grain and she gave milk again. Not more milk, mind you, to pay for the extra feed — just the same amount. Where the money came from to pay the added costs was the farmer's worry.

She liked the taste of power, so she soon went on strike again. Again, the same cycle of more feed, milk again — but no increase in milk.

Although the farmer needed to repair the roof of the barn and needed new pails, he spent every cent on her feed.

The cow, enjoying her position, went on strike at regular intervals, turning her attention to fringe benefits in addition to increase in feed.

Finally, the milk wouldn't pay for the feed, so the cow became hamburger and the discouraged farmer went into another business.

Grounds for optimism

THE President of Minneapolis-Moline Company — J. Russel Duncan — reports that his firm is in an "exceptionally strong" financial position and has made a net profit in the first nine months of this year of \$2,623,000.

This seemingly dandy profit will no doubt be grist for the mill of all those who decry profits for others and who don't care to look behind the figures to get an honest picture. For example, they would find that Minneapolis-Moline suffered a net loss of \$876,000 in the same period last year and was carrying bank debts to the value of almost \$13,000,000. Profit figures by themselves are almost meaningless.

Actually, Mr. Duncan's reason for optimism is that his firm's fortunes are on the upgrade. "On the upgrade" does not mean just more take-home profits for owners and investors, it means — in the words of Mr. Duncan — that the firm has "achieved a financial stability which provides a foundation for future corporate expansion". His optimism should be everyone's optimism. Expansion means more jobs, more opportunities, more production and research on farm equipment . . . more prosperity for everyone.

Lest we forget

"WHAT we, as farmers, must never forget, is that, as producers of the bread of life in its broadest sense, we form the very foundation of the great and complex structure of civilization that man has built up. We must not be diffident about pointing out this elementary truth again and again, in order to ensure that farming achieves and maintains its proper recognition — economically and in every way — in the eyes of the rest of the community." — Sir James Turner, President of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, 1958.

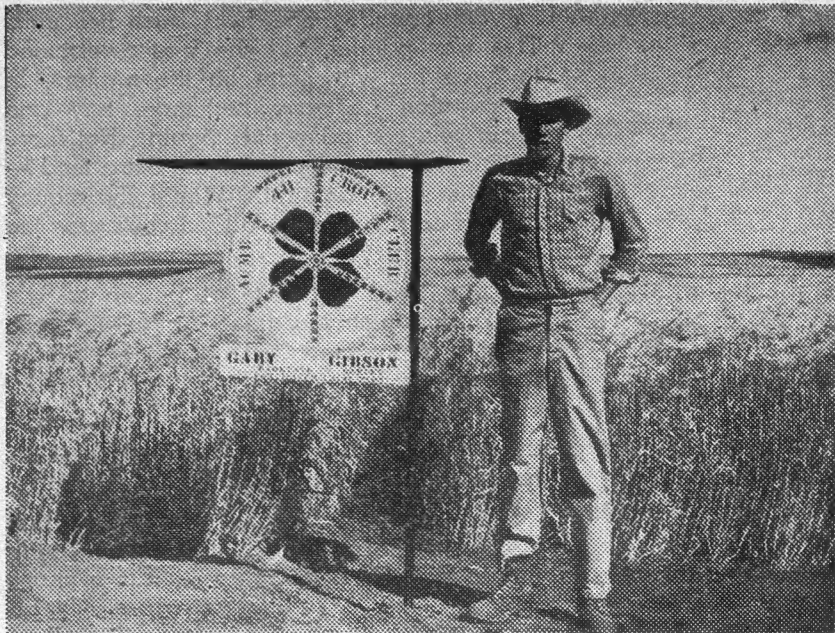
The egg and I

THE taxes levied to run big government are like icebergs . . . nine-tenths of them are a hidden menace.

The annual income tax is just the easily visible part of growing millions being inexorably wrung from the public pocket book as government gets bigger and bigger. Few people realize the extent to which hidden taxes have spread like a malignant growth to infect almost everything we own and use. And few people realize how these taxes are reflected back to the cost of things the farmers must buy for his home and business.

The U.S. Tax Foundation investigated the matter to see how such individually small hidden taxes could pyramid into such a vast drain on the public income, and there is no reason to feel that their U.S. figures differ greatly from our own.

They found, for example, that an ordinary loaf of bread is subject to no less than 151 hidden taxes — including taxes on seed that's sown, the land on which it is sown, the machinery that cultivates it, taxes on fuel, on transportation, on the bakers and shippers, on paper wrappers and slicing machines, and so forth ad infinitum. Add to these the costs of salaries for all those who handle the bread, who each must pay



4-H Champions

Three southern Alberta farm young people have come out on top in competition among nearly 1,200 4-H members throughout the province. 75 crop clubs were competing for 1959 honors.

Winner in the senior division was 17-year-old Gary Gibson (left in photo) of the Acme crop club, whose plot trials compared the different rates of fertilizer application.



Darryl Smith (right above), also 17, of Bow Island, was the winner of the intermediate class with his wheat plot.

Unfortunately no photo was available of Dorothy Swaren, 12, from the Barons 4-H Crop Club, who had the best plot of grasses, legumes and cereals in the junior division. She is a first-year member of the club.

Winners receive an engraved silver tray from the Province and a wrist watch from the Line Elevator Companies. One aspect of this year's competitions was the particular attention given to plot markers which showed originality and minute planning.

IN BRAZIL free enterprise has suffered another set-back. The government has put a ceiling on the price of fried ants.

A U.S. correspondent, Christopher Serpell speaking over the BBC from London said:

"The American game of tenpins is an example of the American genius for evading the letter of the law. The game of ninepins was brought from Europe by the Dutchmen who settled in what afterwards became New York State, and one of the legends of the wilder parts of that State is that the thunder to be heard among the mountain tops is the noise of the game being played by the ghosts of the old Dutch settlers. But early in the 19th Century, the puritanical city fathers of New York brought in a law prohibiting the game of ninepins. The enthusiasts brooded for a while and then brought in the extra pin; there was no law, they said, against tenpins. And that's what we have today."

AT LAST there seems nothing to worry about. An American Pentagon general is being quoted, so: "Nuclear war will certainly bring UNIVERSAL DESTRUCTION, but I am sure we will win."

LUCK may not have anything to do with the number of car smash-ups, but many are due only to bad brakes.

SCIENCE has done wonders for agriculture, but it has still done nothing about the hardest thing to raise on the farm — a loan.

A SPANISH paper, Palma De Mallorca, reports that near Barcelona, Pedro Vidal has celebrated his 100th birthday. His formula? No booze — no tobacco. Near Valencia, Salvatore Argente has just partyed through his 107th birthday. His formula? Never refuse a drink or a good cigar. And it looks like Salvatore with a seven-year handicap, may win the argument.

THE important thing about driving is arriving.

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

THE Edmonton Journal says that a sign on a used car dealer's lot reads: Trade NOW — Stupid Appraiser on Duty.

SOME of the epitaphs in old British graveyards have a bit of an Irish twist, as these two:

Kir-keel — 1753.
Here lies the remains of Thomas Nicols who died in Philadelphia in 1753. Had he LIVED he would have been buried here.

And about the same date:
Under this sod LIES John Round
Who was lost in the sea and never found.

And others were not very carefully edited, as this inscription on a tombstone in a Scottish cemetery:

Erected to the Memory
of John MacFarlane
Drowned in the Water of Leith
By a few affectionate friends.

AND some were first-class puns — intentionally or otherwise:

At Bangor:
Poor Martha Snell, her's gone away.
Her would if her could, but her couldn't stay.
Her had two bad legs and badish cough.
But her legs it was that carried her off.

SPIKE Jones, no mean man himself with a hot distortion, sums up some of the rock-and-roll singers inflicted on us (when we are off guard, or in a position where we cannot defend ourselves) in a way which seems pretty apt. "Some of these rock and rollers," Spike says, "come up with a 'hit' record, but they can't repeat. Then they have to go back to a stealing hub-caps."

IF a cake can't be had and eaten too, how does the national debt keep growing?

AN authority on Alaskan Eskimos claims that things are done a little differently up under the Northern Lights. He says that "if a man covets another man's wife he simply takes her. But this doesn't lead to hard feeling (possibly if you are interested you just go over to the next igloo and get your neighbor's wife). On the contrary, it often leads to lasting friendship." It doesn't seem likely that the same effect would result down here in civilization. All of us know wives where the ex-husband might be deeply grateful to a usurper. But at the conclusion of the new honeymoon would the new husband be friendly with a man who had let him walk into such a trap?

THE Gilcrafter, a trade paper, remarks that: "There are still a lot of wide open spaces in this country, but the trouble is they are mostly surrounded by teeth."

The paper also reports a local event thusly: "When Buzz Groble's wife quit her job down at the pottery works she told her boss, 'My reason will soon be apparent — and so will I.'"

A BACHELOR is a man who isn't making full use of his census.

THIS is the age of bargain hunters. Down in old St. Louis a chain store regularly sold dog food at two tins for 31 cents. On sale day someone made a SPECIAL mistake and set the stuff out at 3 cans for 49c. Although the sale price figures out at nearly a cent more per can, shoppers jumped at the bargain and cleaned out the store's stock.

PLENTY of unpromising youngsters will still go places — providing the old man doesn't run out of money.

IT'S a good thing the modern gal doesn't have to contend with the following Act introduced into the Eng

lish Parliament in 1770: "All women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, that shall, from and after this Act, impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty's subjects, by the scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high heels, bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors and the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void."

THE more money you make, the harder it is to get by — especially the Department of Internal Revenue.

THROUGHOUT the west in times of adversity, drought and Conservative reigns, it has been common to hear settlers mumble that "we should give this country back to the Indians." Well, we see by the papers that some Indians are banking on the great white fathers getting into so much trouble that the Indians will recover their land. An Idaho chieftain says that when the atom war comes there will be so few "whites" left that the Indians (safe in remote places) will have little trouble conquering them and recovering their heritage.

PEOPLE with young daughters should be saving for a wedding day.

SPORTSMANSHIP note: In what other country do TV viewers pay up to three-quarters of the advertiser's expense to help the advertiser sell the viewer the advertiser's product?

MOST people are wonderful listeners where money talks.

ANY of our lady readers who are being whipped — horse-whipped, pistol-whipped, or just whipped, by their husbands might do well to buy him a set of smoking pipes for Christmas. A 96-year-old former judge written up in the SATURDAY EVENING POST in an article dealing with long living says: "Pipe smoking keeps my hands busy. It's a peaceful occupation. I never knew a man to whip his wife while he had a pipe in his mouth."

Set traps for wireworms

The successful extraction of a sex attractant from the female adult sugar beet wireworm by Entomologist C. E. Lilly at Lethbridge, may be of immense importance in the future study and control of the wireworm.

His finding could prove a useful aid in surveying wireworm populations and it is hoped that methods of reducing wireworm numbers based on the discovery may be devised. So far, the findings apply only to the sugar beet wireworm, but work is proceeding to find whether or not adults of the prairie grain and other wireworms behave as the sugar beet worm.

During field studies on wireworm behaviour Mr. Lilly noted that the newly emerged male beetles spent much of their time with their heads pointing upwind and their antennae waving as though testing for odors. From time to time they were seen to fly or crawl into the wind, and the end of each short journey brought them to a female. These observations suggested that the females were releasing a sex attractant.

The next step was to decide if this were so. Early in the flight period of 1958, two newly emerged female beetles were found dead on the soil surface. The approach of a male with his antennae waving rapidly suggested that they were unmated and still in possession of their sex attractant.

These dead females were taken into the laboratory and the head, thorax and abdomen crushed separately in ethyl alcohol. Taken to the field, it was only the preparation from the abdomen that attracted the males, which responded as they would in the vicinity of a female. Tests in the laboratory produced similar results.

With the small amount of extract in the laboratory it was not feasible to decide the exact nature of the attractant, but the crude extract with its appeal and stability, may itself provide a useful means of survey. Also possible is use of the extract in studying flight behaviour, adult dispersal, and reduction of subsequent wireworm populations by attracting the males to traps.

Lye kills bacteria

SCIENCE has shattered all doubts about the effectiveness of a lye solution in preventing bacterial growth in the rubber parts of a milking machine test-cup assembly.

Dairy Research Institute of C.D.A. repeated tests made many years earlier. The result:

"We found that 0.5 per cent lye solution was extremely

effective in killing any bacteria present," reports Dr. C. K. Johns.

In controlled experiments, conditions where milking machines had been neglected were simulated. Although the lye solution was used at only one-quarter the usual strength, the milk showed an astonishingly low bacterial count after just two weeks.

To be satisfied that the results were representative of those on ordinary dairy farms, officials arranged to exchange the test unit with one belonging to a local milk producer who

had been getting high bacterial counts.

They discovered that all parts of the farmer's unit were dirty. It has been stored completely assembled in a crock of cold water between milkings. Filling the teat-cup assemblies with 0.5 per cent lye solution between milkings had a dramatic effect. Within three days the bacterial count had been brought down to a low level.

Dr. Johns points out that one drawback to the use of lye solution is that in hard water it tends to build up a deposit of mineral salts on the surfaces of

the equipment. While it may not affect the bacterial count of the milk, it is unsightly and undesirable.

In England, the National Institute for Research in Dairying has introduced the use of a chelating agent such as Versene in a lye solution to prevent the deposition of calcium and other hard-water salts.

The same method was tried out at St. Mary's, Ont., and in consequence, one distributor of sanitation chemicals is preparing to market a product in which the chelating agent is incorporated.

"PIONEER — CAFETERIA



PIG PURITONE IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

**These are Dale Handyside's own words,
and here is his reason for voicing them.**

Dale Handyside of Erskine, Alberta, whose main income is from raising hogs, finds the best way to make money on hogs, today, is to feed them the **PIONEER-CAFETERIA WAY**.

He has completely eliminated scouring and enteritis from his baby pigs by feeding 50 lbs. per pig of Pioneer-Cafeteria Pig Puritone . . . the high-level-antibiotic pellets. This is the condition that cost so many feeders so much during the past winter. His pigs start to eat these sweetened pellets at 10 days old, which gets them away to an excellent, trouble-free start.

"Puritone pellets are worth their weight in gold," he says.

Following 50 lbs. per pig of Pig Puritone, he feeds 100 lbs. per pig of Pioneer-Cafeteria Suckling Pig Pellets, which contain Hygromycin to control worms. Then he grows them out on grain and Pioneer-Cafeteria 35% Hog Concentrate.

To Market at 5 Mos. 27 Days

Mr. Handyside kept accurate figures on an average litter of 10 pigs that went to market recently. They consumed:

- 500 lbs. Pioneer-Cafeteria Pig Puritone Pellets
- 1,000 lbs. Pioneer-Cafeteria Suckling Pig Pellets
- 4,330 lbs. grain — 1/2 wheat and 1/2 oats
- 679 lbs. Pioneer-Cafeteria 35% Hog Concentrate

This litter went to market at 3 days under 6 months old, with good grading, and showed a profit of \$138.56.

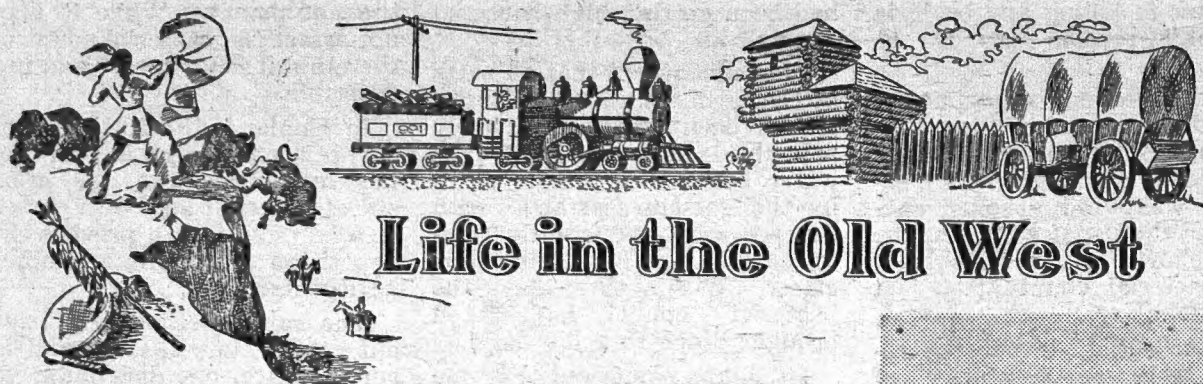
Bigger Litters, Stronger Pigs

Since he has been using Pioneer-Cafeteria Brood Sow Concentrate in his sow ration, his sows have farrowed bigger litters and stronger pigs than he had been getting previously. And the sows hold their body weight better.



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Life in the Old West

The notorious Charcoal

by GRANT MacEWAN

"CHARCOAL, the Blood Indian murderer, has at length been captured after one of the most remarkable records in the history of the North West." So the story was told by the Macleod Gazette of November 13, 1896.

"He was captured by his brothers on Wednesday night at the upper agency on the Blood Reserve. Charcoal started his criminal career by killing another Indian. He next attempted the life of Farm Instructor McNeill, and after nearly killing two or three more, he finally committed the murder of Sergeant Wilde which has cast a gloom over the entire community."

Charcoal couldn't be blamed for his dislike of human triangles, the unholy kind created by two men and one woman. Nor could there be surprise at his hatred toward the white man's order which was robbing his people of their freedom.

One can only speculate about what led to his other names — Bad Young Man and Lazy Young Man — but clearly, he was a person of action and one thing led to another until he was being hunted as the most dangerous criminal on the western frontier. Until the capture in November of 1896, this skillful and desperate and ruthless gunman had settlers and ranchers lying awake at nights and living in a state of fear.

Rightly or wrongly by tribal standards, Charcoal had two wives and expected good and faithful behaviour from both. The one known as Pretty Woman, however, was inclined to be reckless with her affection and Charcoal warned the beautiful wife and her young paramour, Medicine Pipe Stem, that he would stand for no misbehaviour.

It was haying season and Charcoal asked Pretty Woman to help him in the field. She had helped him before, but on this occasion she complained of feeling ill and he went alone to make the hay. Suspicious that something was wrong, however, he returned unexpectedly. The young squaw was not at home,

neither was her horse. Loading his rifle, he went to search for her. Among the trees at the river flat he spotted the horse and then the young squaw in company with her philandering companion.

By this time, darkness was falling but that did nothing to lessen Charcoal's anger. In the fight which ensued, he shot his rival, the bullet entering the victim's eye and lodging in the brain. When the eyelid closed, no trace of wound was evident. Pretty Woman being the only witness to the shooting — and she silent — some days elapsed before Medicine Pipe Stem's body was found and murder suspected. In the meantime, Charcoal gathered together two wives, one mother-in-law and a few children and fled.

It was easy for an Indian robbed of liberties on the soil of his fathers to feel rebellious and the lust to kill burned in the native heart. Near Stand-Off, Charcoal took a pot shot at Farm Instructor McNeill — shot him in the arm but left word he'd return to complete anything left unfinished; he might decide to shoot Blood Chief Red Crow at the same time.

By the time murder was established and the Mounted Police were searching for Charcoal, he and the members of his family group were in unsettled country, actually making their way toward Chief Mountain.

Somebody down that way reported the loss of a coat by theft and the police, guessing the culprit might be Charcoal, followed. Their hunch was good; the suspect was Charcoal but he had no difficulty in outsmarting his pursuers. First, he warned the police with a shower of bullets — and, wisely, the law officers paused to consider the best way of approaching this fellow's hide-out. When they did attack, they succeeded in capturing the mother-in-law and one child, but not the slippery Charcoal. He, it is told, crept around to release and stampede the police horses and then make his escape.

Now, the crafty fellow with two wives and one child still

even to the point of going to a police post to select a fresh horse when he needed one.

Believing that the wanted man's relations back on the reserve were aiding him, the police now arrested two bothers and various members of their families. At an appropriate time, later, the brothers were re-



This rare fly-specked photograph of Charcoal hardly does justice to the clever and proud warrior who terrified a whole district with his gunplay. This photo, taken after his capture, has him posed with his hand-cuffed wrists beneath a hat. It is hardly likely that the hat would go over his feathered headpiece.

with him, went into the Porcupine Hills. Here was good hide-out country and Charcoal knew every inch of it. When he needed food, he simply shot a steer on the Walrond Ranch range or raided the Piegan Reserve. And picking up fresh horses presented no problem to a resourceful man. When a Piegan caught the fugitive in the act of stealing a horse, there was some shooting but nobody got killed.

While Charcoal was still in the hills, the two squaws deserted and made their way back to the Blood Reservation. Now the hunted man was alone but still keeping well ahead of the police and keeping his rifle constantly within reach. He became bolder,

leased with a warning that their families would be held until Charcoal was taken.

But the Piegans, like settlers thereabout, felt increasingly uncomfortable with this gunman at large and they told the police at Pincher Creek where Charcoal might be found. On November 10, as winter cold was becoming more intense in the Porcupines, police came upon the man's recent camp beside Beaver Creek. Sergeant Wilde led a posse to follow the fresh tracks.

"Shoot if he doesn't stop," Sergeant Wilde instructed his colleagues. After a hard ride they spotted the man but their horses were too tired to carry



The good looks of Medicine Pipe Stem spelt his downfall when they led him to flirt with Pretty Woman, the attractive second wife of Charcoal. The killing of Medicine Pipe Stem by Charcoal began one of the most desperate manhunts in the early West.

them within range and only Wilde was able to come close. Forgetting his own instructions or thinking he could make the arrest without bloodshed, he rode up and was about to place his hands on him when Charcoal leveled his rifle across his saddle and fired. The policeman fell with a bullet in his abdomen. Not satisfied with what he had done, Charcoal shot again, this time into the policeman's forehead. Abandoning his own tired horse, the Indian took Wilde's and also the police rifle.

A Piegan scout in Wilde's party exchanged his exhausted mount for Charcoal's abandoned horse and pressed on. A few miles farther he met up with Rancher John Herron, former Mounted Policeman, who joined in the pursuit. After more travel they spotted the fugitive and called upon him to surrender but again the only reply was gunfire, indicating that Charcoal had not changed his views in any way. The pursuers fell back and darkness let Charcoal get away.

With the light of morning, additional mounties were swarming out of Fort Macleod to take up the killer's trail. But what those in pursuit did not realize, Charcoal understood the growing hopelessness of his position. He was ready to kill himself but not to let anyone else do it. Moreover, he wanted to see his people again and was riding toward the Blood Reservation.

Arriving back at the Reserve late at night, he went to the house of the brothers who had been released from jail on the promise they would help to effect capture. At once the brothers overpowered him, disarmed him and made him their

prisoner. Story has it that at this time, Charcoal was bleeding from self-inflicted wounds but the brothers, anxious to deliver their prize alive to the police, stopped the blood.

On the morning of November 12, the man was turned over to the police and arrest was made official. The law officers knew they had a clever and treacherous prisoner and took no chances with him. At Fort Macleod he was chained to the floor and a double strength of guard authorized.

Trial followed. There was not sufficient evidence to convict him of murdering Medicine Pipe Stem, but about his guilt in shooting Sergeant Wilde, there was no doubt and Charcoal was convicted and sentenced to hang.

"On Tuesday morning last," according to the Macleod Gazette of March 19, 1897, "the last act in the drama of the life of Charcoal or Lazy Young Man, the Indian murderer, was brought to a close and the sentence of death executed."

It was an uneasy period in the new West. Of necessity, the stresses and conflicts were great — and potentially dangerous. With understandable trepidation settlers watched the attempts to make a native race renounce its former liberties and adopt a way of life that was as an insult to proud Indian spirits. Inevitably, there were sleepless nights when homesteaders knew there were armed men with hostility in their hearts and blood on their hands roaming the country.

To overlook the difficulties in adjustment for the proud, free, prairie Indians would be an in-

justice of unpardonable kind. And the wonder of it all is that there were not more rather than fewer cases like those of Charcoal, Almighty Voice and a few others.

Water will bring mosquitoes

THE potential danger to Saskatchewan residents from an increase in disease-carrying mosquitoes was the subject of a meeting in Saskatoon arranged by Dr. J. G. Rempel, professor of biology at the University of Saskatchewan.

There may be a tremendous increase in these pests when completion of the South Saskatchewan dam near Outlook brings miles of irrigation ditches.

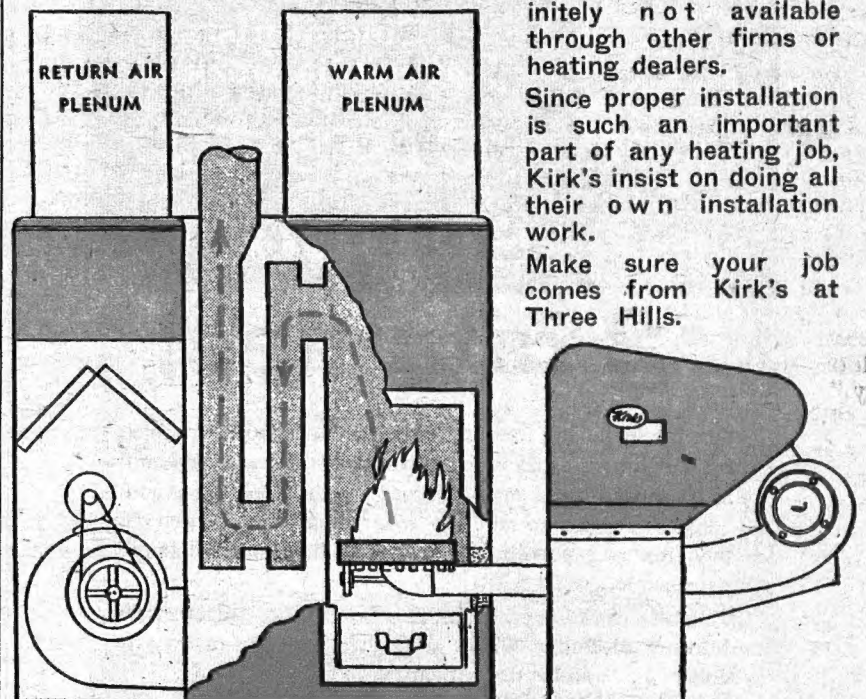
"These ditches are the best possible breeding place for the types of mosquitoes that carry the virus which causes Encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) in human beings and horses," Dr. Rempel said.

Nuts to you

SEVERAL countries of the world are shipping the nuts to Canada that you will be eating. Italy leads the world in almond production. Turkey is the top producer of hazelnuts while East Africa and India provide most of the cashews. But more almonds are marketed commercially around the world than any other tree nut. Cashews, filberts (hazelnuts) and walnuts follow in that order.

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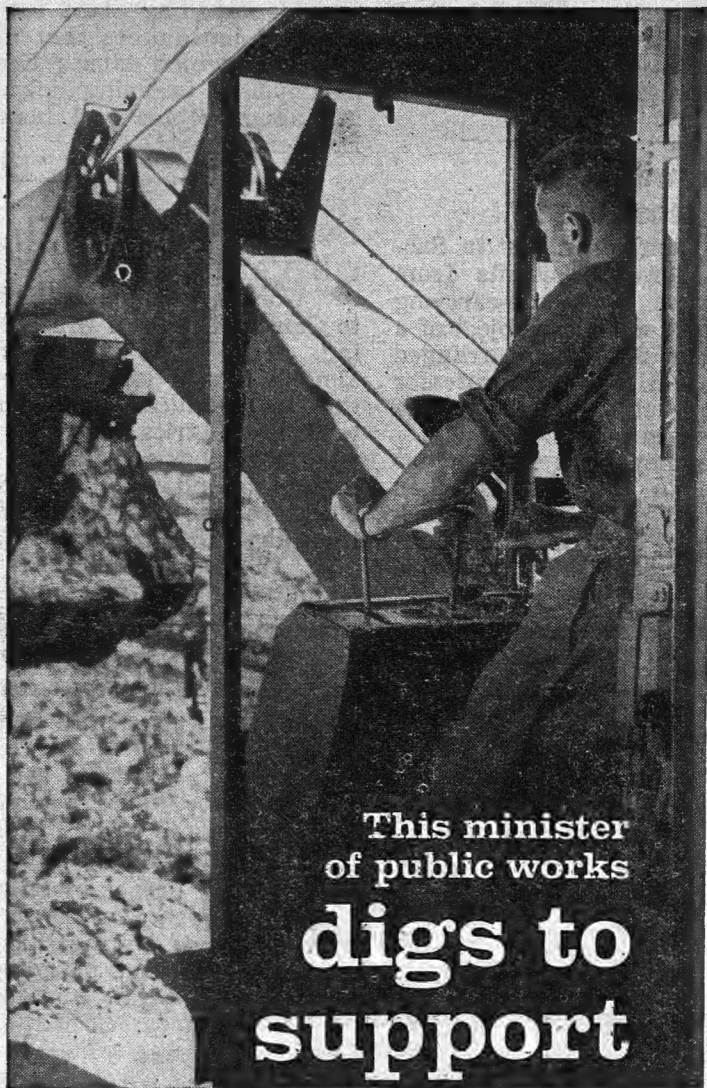
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This minister of public works digs to support **2 families!**

One family he digs for will live in a unit of a housing project for which he is excavating the foundation. The other family is his own — and includes four children. He is a good "digger" for dollars and his wife manages them well. So their family expenditures are kept in line with the family pay cheque.

Public works cover a lot of ground. The budget of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa is in the millions of dollars . . . and his department is only one of many.

Money for all departments of government comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When more money is spent than is collected in taxes, government must borrow from you . . . or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation . . . which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

The next step should be to reduce expenditures, or at least hold the line. Undertaking new commitments — adding new welfare or other services — will only make it that much more difficult to pay our way. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since *you* are trying to save, you expect *government* to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a **SOUND** dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

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L-559E
A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



Famed for its rich pastures and thriving herds of cattle, New Zealand has a special stake in solving the problem of bloat.

Can we stop bloat?

From a Land "Down-Under" Come Some New Answers . . .
and Some New Questions!

THE problem of bloat in livestock is serious anywhere, but perhaps even more so in New Zealand, a country famed for its rich pastures, thriving dairy herds and the river of dairy products it funnels into the world's export markets. Livestock men around the globe are watching to see how others are tackling the problem of bloat. New Zealand has come up with an interesting partial solution.

The daily spraying of vegetable oils on leguminous pastures will control bloat in many cases. This technique has been successfully applied in field trials in both New Zealand and Australia.

It is only natural that New Zealand would organize research teams to tackle a difficulty so close to home, and it is only natural that these scientists would get a fresh insight into the problem. Drs. A. T. Johns, J. L. Mangan and C. S. W. Reid of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have so far established several "important facts from the large number of theories that have been held" on the development and occurrence of bloat. Their report is based upon carefully controlled experiments with bloat-prone identical cows.

It was found that:

(a) The incidence and severity of bloat was not necessarily related to the rate or amount of herbage eaten. Over a large number of feeding experiments, the average dry matter of cows bloated severely was less than those that did not.

(b) No correlation was found between the incidence of bloat and weather conditions.

(c) Bloat-provoking herbage was not necessarily the most succulent. Bloat could be pro-

duced on red clover at all stages of growth, even on red clover hay of 77% dry matter.

(d) Neither belching nor rumen activity appeared to be slowed down during the early stages of bloat; rather they appeared to be increased.

(e) The tendency to bloat to be an inherited animal characteristic. There were similarities between identical twins and differences between pairs in their bloating behaviour.

(f) In the majority of cases, the cause of the ailment appeared to be due to the retention in a foam, the greater part of the gas which is produced by fermentation of the food and from the bicarbonate of the saliva.

(g) Doses of vegetable, mineral or animal oils and fats was the only reliable prevention method and treatment of the condition.

(h) There appears to be a certain amount of foaming at all times in the stomach of animals feeding on legumes, but bloat is evidently a matter of the degree of foaming.

Using animals with a window or opening in the side, it was observed that the animals prone to bloat have stomach contents of a more frothy consistency even before feeding than those that do not bloat, "indicating that the condition of the stomach contents as well as that of the feed is important."

Bloat can be prevented for the subsequent feeding by drenching the animals with vegetable oils, but the prevention does not last for a longer period unless a very large dose is administered. This problem was overcome in New Zealand and Australia by the technique of spraying emulsified oil on pasture at the rate of 2-4 ozs. of oil per cow per day. "The cow thereby has a continuous

intake of oil with the bloat-provoking herbage."

Of course, a wide range of materials can be used as anti-foaming agents, but most have undesirable characteristics. "The most effective and harmless agents found so far are peanut oil and tallow, though the latter is somewhat different to mix in solution for spraying."

Antifoaming agents have been found to be effective in cases where the animals were in not too great distress, and complete deflation may take place in some 30 minutes. "However, when an animal is at the really distressed stage a trocar or knife appears to be the only treatment of value."

There are several constituents of the feed that appear most likely to cause an increase in the foaming, and scientists also believe that bloat may be due to a lack of a foam-inhibiting material.

Close examination of an animal's rumen suggested that the acidity of the stomach contents had to fall to a certain level before the first signs of bloat appeared. Bloat can develop within 30 minutes of animals being put out to pasture, and sufficient protein could be released from the food products in this

period to contribute materially to the foaming.

Trials with the use of penicillin administered by mouth to protect the animals from bloat, indicate that the bacteria in the stomach are a major contributing factor. It may be that the bacterial action reduces the normal anti-foaming property in the feed, and the penicillin keeps these bacteria in check, thereby allowing the anti-foaming material free play to control bloat. It may well be that the balance between the concentration of foaming and anti-foaming agents is as important as the amount of foaming agents themselves.

With this broad base of facts to work from, the scientists are now narrowing down their investigation to determine what pure animal factors are responsible for differences in animal susceptibility to bloat. They also hope to determine what changes take place in plant foods that give rise to sudden outbreaks of bloat.

In the meantime, while they seek answers to the new questions they have raised, the daily spraying of vegetable oils on leguminous pastures is doing a great deal to control bloat in the lands down under.

All about potatoes

THE Information Service, Dept. of Agr., Ottawa, has made available a bulletin on Potatoes giving information on production, storing and nutritive values as a food. One potato, for instance, equals about 100 calories, while the average piece of pie equals 300, and the potato is rich in Vitamin C, B, and minerals. The bulletin contains over 50 cooking recipes.

Finishing turkeys

DURING the latter weeks before marketing turkeys will be on a diet of about 90 per cent grain (mostly wheat). Cereal grains are usually low in calcium, so birds should have a weekly feeding of oyster shell. Vitamin A, often lacking from poorer feed, can be supplied by an alfalfa meal addition, or by making a few bales of good quality alfalfa available.

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Bursary winners

TWO more Alberta farm young people are recipients of Alberta Wheat Pool bursaries worth up to \$2,500 each and tenable at the University of Alberta. The winners are Judith Ann Rendle, 17, of Alliance, and Edward E. Stashko, 18, of Vegreville.

Miss Rendle is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rendle, of Alliance. The youngest of eight children, Miss Rendle won the Governor-General's Bronze Medal for the Killam School district in Grade 9 and graduated from Grade 12 with an average

of 84.6%. She has lived all her life on the farm.

Edward Stashko, one of six children, lives on a farm in the Vegreville district with his mother, Mrs. Karolina Stashko. He obtained an average of 87.5% in grade 12, and intends to continue his studies in electrical engineering.

Other students currently being assisted by Wheat Pool bursaries are Lawrence Copithorne, Cochrane; Harold Keuschnig, Mannville; Robert McAuley, Pincher Creek; Keith Nicholson, Vegreville, and Stewart Fraser, Clyde.

New flowers

THE Experimental Farm at Brandon has named three hardy perennial flower varieties in the past few years. These are Brandon Pink Coral-bells, Susan

Brandon and Cindy Brandon chrysanthemums. Propagating material has been supplied to several commercial nurseries and should soon be available from them.

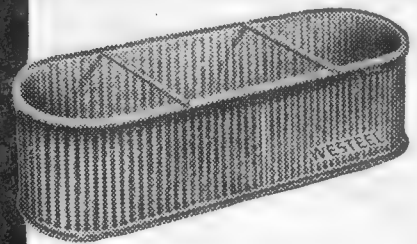
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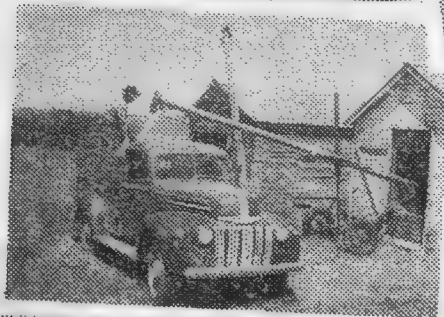
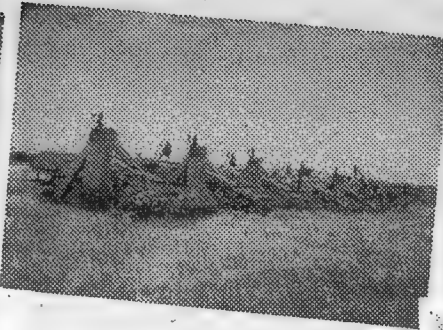
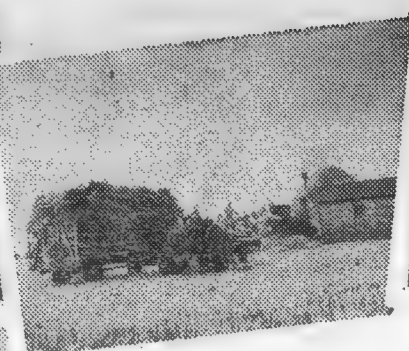
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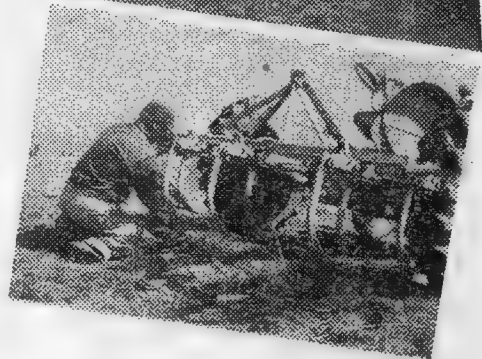
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Farm Machinery Co-ops in Britain

Few young farmers can afford all the expensive machinery to run the modern prairie farm. The experience of British machinery co-ops may provide one answer to our problem.



WITH vertical integration one of the dark clouds on the modern farmer's horizon it may be that the only way he will be able to maintain most of his independence is through some form of co-operative farming with his neighbors. At any rate, here is an outline of a British effort to "stay on the land". Farming in Great Britain is vastly different from farming in Western Canada, but the basic problems of agriculture today

are similar wherever modern farm machines are employed. For that reason the following may be of interest to our readers. It is from a paper prepared by A. R. L. Aylward, the farmer who organized the scheme.

"By forming syndicates, owners of small and medium-sized farms in England have overcome the problems of acquiring and maintaining modern machinery necessary for the efficient running of holdings. The

method of sharing expenses and the provision for capital are explained in this extract from a paper presented at a National Power Farming Conference in Harrogate, England. Delegates attended from twelve countries overseas . . ."

There is nothing new in the co-operative use of farm machinery. There were the farm machinery pools during the war, and the old-time custom of borrowing machinery from one's neighbors, which would do all the work in the district. The unfortunate lender had to provide the capital to purchase the machine and keep it in repair, a most unbusinesslike proposition.

Five years ago it seemed obvious to me that if the small- and medium-sized farms were to be economically run, farmers must have facilities for acquiring the use of all modern machinery in order to compete with the large farmer and company farms.

The question of economics and capital were foremost in our minds during those early days in planning. During the lengthy discussions with the Farmers' Union and the bank, it was realized that this venture had to be put on a sound business footing. So it was decided to form a governing and advisory body now known as Syndicate Credits Ltd. with not less than three and not more than seven directors elected by the Hampshire National Farmers' Union Executive with a Secretary and Registrar of Farmers' Machinery Syndicates.

The main object of Syndicate Credits Ltd., and I quote from the Articles of Association, "is to assist in the economic development of agriculture, to promote the use of mechanical and other equipment in agriculture

by encouraging the formation of Syndicates of Farmers, to promote and develop co-operation among Farmers and the co-ordination of their activities more particularly in regard to acquisition, maintenance and use of machinery appliances and materials and for this purpose to finance and assist Farmers and groups of Syndicates of Farmers by means of grants, loans, guarantees and otherwise."

Syndicate Credits Ltd. have drawn up rules and borrowing terms which have met with the approval of Barclay's Bank, which every Syndicate and member of the Syndicate has to abide by and the borrowing terms have to be signed by each individual member.

As soon as an agreement is reached and the necessary forms of application completed they are sent on to the Bank by the Secretary of Syndicate Credits Ltd., recommending that a loan be granted. The Bank then makes their own inquiries regarding the financial status of the proposed Syndicate and advise the Board if they are prepared to grant the loan.

As soon as the loan is approved the Secretary of Syndicate Credits Ltd. obtains the 20 per cent initial payment from the Secretary of the Farmers' Machinery Syndicates, and the loan from the Bank, and pays for the machinery. Syndicate Credits Ltd. send out demands every six months for four years to the Secretary of the Farmers' Machinery Syndicate for the repayment of the loan plus the interest on the outstanding loan.

Liberty of Members

It is laid down that a Farmers' Machinery Syndicate shall consist of not less than three members and not more than 20,

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whose liability on purchasing machines is jointly and severally — which is the basis of the favourable terms we received from the Bank.

Once the necessary formalities are concluded the Syndicate may purchase their requirements from any dealer of their choice, provided they are purchasing a machine which has the approval of Syndicate Credits Ltd.

All machinery owned by the Syndicate shall be marked with the Syndicate's name. The use and maintenance of the machine shall be governed by local rules adopted by the members.

We have been operating Farmers' Machinery Syndicates in Hampshire for four years and owing to the methods adopted by Syndicate Credits Ltd. we have not experienced the difficulties a lot of people think would arise in sharing machinery. We have 13 syndicates operating in Hampshire, using a great variety of machines, and I have not heard of one dissatisfied member.

In this mechanical age it is essential that the smaller farmers are in a position to be able to control and have the use of the expensive and up-to-date machinery without tying up a lot of capital, which in a lot of cases they have not got and even if they had they could use to better advantage. I am sure that the co-operative use of farm machinery is just pure common sense if it is approached in the right way. Perhaps, more important than anything else it helps and teaches us to become good neighbours."

Soil tests important

IT'S time to be thinking about soil sampling again. The soil test can give an indication of fertilizer needs, and it can determine whether or not a soil is "alkali".

Don't take soil samples when the ground is frozen or saturated with rain. Under these conditions you cannot expect a representative sample. For land to be seeded in the spring, an excellent time to take and send in samples is October.

Most district agriculturists can supply sample kits.

Combine adjustments pay off

SIMPLE combine adjustments during barley harvest can often make a difference of over 14 cents a bushel. This comes about through the difference in price between No. 1 feed and 3 C.W. six row barley. This is very often the direct result of the percentage of damaged kernels.

A combine adjusted for wheat cannot satisfactorily harvest barley. The proper cylinder speed and concave settings is the most important adjustment. A reduction of cylinder speed of 10% to 15% from the manufacturer's recommended speed for wheat can reduce the num-

ber of damaged kernels in barley by up to 15%. Concave-cylinder clearance should be increased at both front and rear so as not to remove too much of the awn. Close threshing has a tendency to peel the barley. To be eligible for top grades barley must not contain more than 5% peeled and broken kernels.

Chaffer and sieve openings should be increased to keep the amount of grain return to a minimum. Also adequate wind blast directed to the front one-third of the shoe will prevent matting of bards and chaff on the sieve.

Settings may vary considerably as the weather conditions vary through the day, and the combine operator should periodically check the threshed sample and make his adjustments accordingly.

Commercial performance group to operate

OFFICIALS of the newly-formed Alberta Beef Cattle Performance Association have hammered out an elaborate program and the first calves will be on test this fall.

The program is tailored to fit the needs of a wide variety of operations—from the big ranch to the small farm. It ranges from a complete individual test to group tests.

The Alberta ranchers constitute the first group in Canada not under government supervision to tackle performance testing in an organized way. All cattle involved will be commercial, as the Alberta government has established a program for purebred breeders under the joint Federal-Provincial Record of Performance scheme.

Grain feeding

GRAIN feeding is one solution to over-stocked prairie cattle pastures.

It is reported that the procedure used at the Experimental farms is to commence grain feeding in limited quantities. Grain is spread at the rate of two pounds per head in a long thin row so all animals may get their share. This method is followed for at least five days after which the amount is gradually increased up to four pounds per head daily. At first oats are fed then other grains as the amount is increased.

A mineral mixture containing 60 pounds of salt and 40 pounds of bone meal to which is added 20 pounds of oil meal is available in stout boxes at several places in the pasture. Animals do not consume large amounts of this mixture. About two ounces per day for each mature animal is satisfactory.

If self-feeders are used the mineral mixture can be mixed in the chop at the rate of two pounds per 100 pounds of grain. Feeders should not be located near the water supply.

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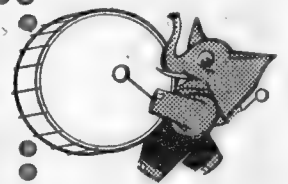
STUBBLE

Elephant Brand High Nitrogen Fertilizer on stubble in the fall means you can seed that stubble next spring and get good yields. There's money for you when you do this because summerfallowing is expensive. Idle land requires gas, oil and labour to till and it has to pay taxes too. The low yield of stubble crops is primarily due to a lack of nitrogen and not moisture. Elephant Brand High Nitrogen Fertilizer on stubble speeds up straw rotting and insures a good supply of plant food for next spring's crop.

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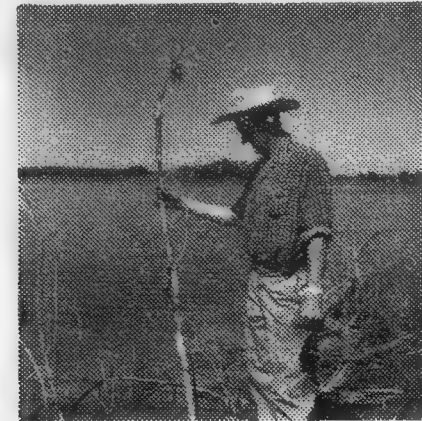
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GET MORE FROM YOUR LAND WITH ELEPHANT BRAND

ONE hot day this July, Bill Howitt, of Alix, Alberta, rode his pony around Haunted Lake at Haunted Lake Ranch to check his father's herd of Herefords. He found 14 head dead or dying, while another 15 were critically ill with algae poisoning. Birds lay dead about the lake. The border collie drank the lethal water and died in agony a few minutes later.

Loss from the six cows, one steer and seven calves that died



was estimated at \$2,000, but young calves left motherless add to the loss. The 15 cattle that Dr. Don McDonald, of Lacombe, managed to save in an all-night effort of administering drugs through the veins, will recover completely, but during the hours they struggled the

Picked Up In — Passing

By INA BURNS

animals lost 400 lbs. in three or four days!

What can be done to prevent such a disaster from striking a herd using a lake as a source of water? There is almost no way a cattleman can be forewarned of toxic algae's sudden appearance. An extremely hot day can turn a body of water into a poisoned pond.

Henry Friesen, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, had this to say about the control measures used to keep algae from growing in the fish pond.

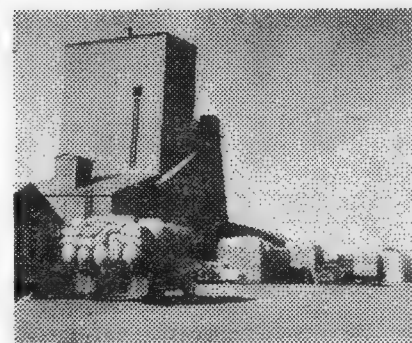
"We use a chemical by the trade name of Talvar or AC monuron to destroy algae of other forms, and while I cannot say how it would act on the toxic variety, I see no reason why it shouldn't prevent its growing too. One treatment at two parts to every million parts of water is the proper application. It does not harm fish or fowl."

Algae may be controlled in horse tanks by simply shutting out the sun with use of a lid. It

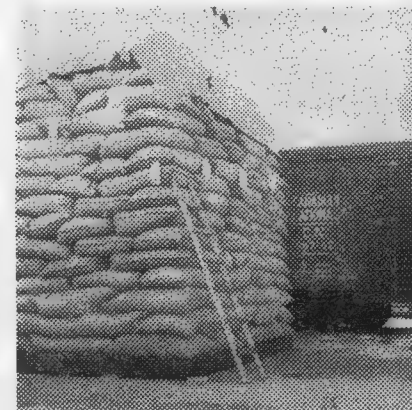


may also be prevented by using 17 grains of bluestone to 1,000 gallons of water or two ounces chloride of lime to 1,000 gallons of water. These chemicals are dangerous and must be used with care, says Dr. J. G. O'Donoghue, a veterinarian for the Alberta government.

One of the most illuminating experiences a Canadian can have is to visit the Peace River Block in harvest time. While most people still think of this



area as "the out-back" country, a wide, black topped highway cuts through some of the most beautiful farm land to be found in Canada. Towns such as Grande Prairie and Dawson Creek boast more plate glass and pavement than most "inland" towns. There is more excitement, more feverish activity and more high-voltage optimism than we've found any place outside the Royal Winter Fair.



Lacking both time and a saddle horse, we didn't see the cat-

tle empire that lays beyond Ft. St. John, but we heard about it on every street corner. We did see the multi-colored valleys of grain that stretch on and on into the purple haze of the horizon at Dawson Creek and Grande Prairie. The coffee-brown of brome seed, the white gold of barley, the copper gold of wheat intermingle with the greens of unripened flax, second-growth alfalfa and clovers to make a panorama of color that one can scarcely imagine.

Everywhere the seed was arriving in trucks to be piled high at the rail outlets.

"Everything is filled with the will to grow in this country," well-known newspaper woman Margaret Murray declared. "If our seed doesn't test high in the 90's we don't consider it seed at all!"

Surely here is a country with a future!

Bright young men and possibly women too, who like farm animals and who have consider-



ed a career in medicine might do well to consider becoming veterinarians. Western Canada needs them desperately. We now have only one veterinarian for every 20,000 total livestock numbers. We could use 138 additional men in the field now and by 1970 we'll be needing at least 176.

At Athabasca, Alberta, we found the District Agriculturist and skilled laymen trying to assist wherever possible to advise the hundreds of farmers without professional medical service for their livestock. At Ft. St. John the well trained Swiss dairymen do what they can to alleviate animal suffering and to prevent livestock losses by serving as stand-ins for the veterinarian they do not have. Farm groups and organizations might find a worthwhile project in assisting and advising their young people to train to serve in this field.

We recently visited the Peace River Block and stopped at the hamlet of Wembley, made famous in 1926 - '27 - '28 by Herman Trelle and his wife when they entered 56 exhibits in 13 major seed events and won 186 prizes.

Interest in the settlement of the north had fallen off seriously when the Trelle's accomplishments suddenly turned the agricultural limelight on the northland. Perhaps the wheat king's efforts did more to speed the

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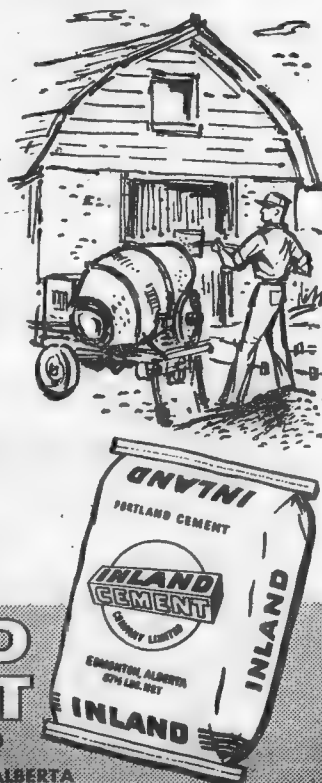
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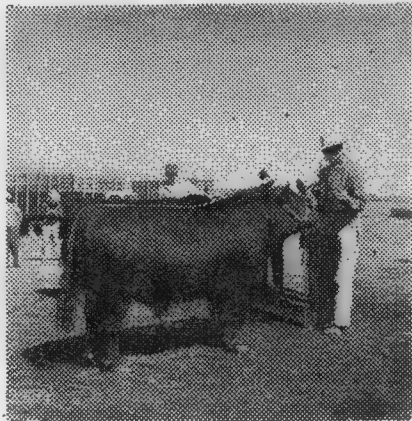


opening of that area than we can ever know.

Today the waves of golden wheat still lap at the outskirts of the lonely little town. Walking through the unpaved streets that was home to one of Canada's champions, I pondered the strange hand of Fate that guided the life of Herman Trelle. On the fearful night of April 29, 1903, five-year-old Herman slept while Turtle Mountain toppled over upon his home town of Frank. Boulders rolled up to the Trelle doorstep, but the family was spared. Herman became one of the most brilliant students that ever attended University in Edmonton; he proved to the world that the north was not a frozen wasteland unsuited

regardless of other merit, an animal will get the ax if there is the slightest taint of dwarfism in its family."

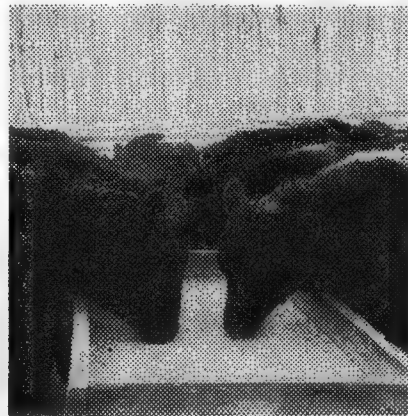
The Jones boys once poo-pooed the idea that one of the



new breeds might make a stand with the three British breeds. Now they are worried that one of these breeds noted for producing superior beef in a hurry and reputed to be free of dwarfism may come to dominate the cattle picture completely!

An eastern cattleman tells us he has never seen animals foundered on grain. He is fortunate indeed for the fear of a granary dropping a side or springing a leak, haunts every stockman on prairie farms. We've known of entire herds being foundered. Losses can be staggering.

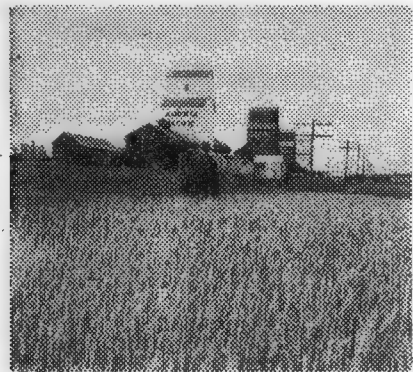
The most tragic error the man with grain-gorged animals can make is to assume that because the cattle are scouring, the grain will find its way through the maze of stomachs and the cattle will recover. Scouring usually means that the stricken animals are losing body fluid and are dehydrating fast. Soon the eyes will begin to sink and death moves in to claim another victim.



Shut the cattle in so that they cannot reach water and call the veterinary at once! Medication such as a quart of raw linseed oil and strong coffee given as a stimulant may be of value, but the animal needs more speedy action. Serums can now be injected so that about seven out of ten cattle recover.

Protein necessary

"PROTEIN deserves special attention in the matter of livestock feeds, being especially needed for growth, maintenance and increase of milk production, and development of the unborn young."



for agriculture, then he became superintendent of a ranch in California where he died before the gunfire of ranch foreman, John Giliberti.

THOUGH prices were good at this year's bull sales, apprehension furrowed the brows of breeders. With rate-of-gain rapidly becoming a yardstick by which purebred men will be measured, and with entire beef herds being artificially inseminated, small wonder the producer of herd sires is concerned.

"Sure there'll always be a demand for bulls — but what bulls!" the Jones boys declare. "Now that one sire can provide semen for thousands of cows, the number of required bulls will drop drastically while qualifications will soar. Weight for age factor will be vital, and

Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

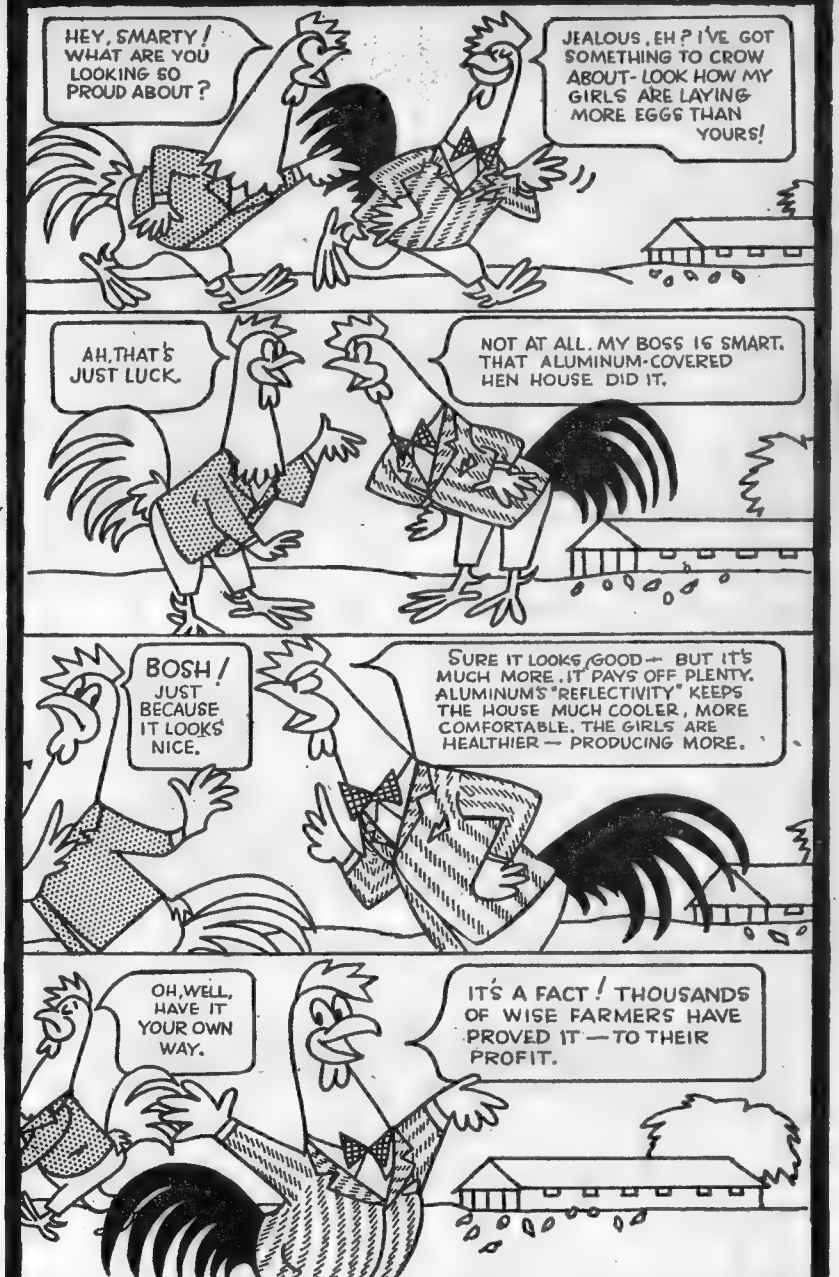
In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

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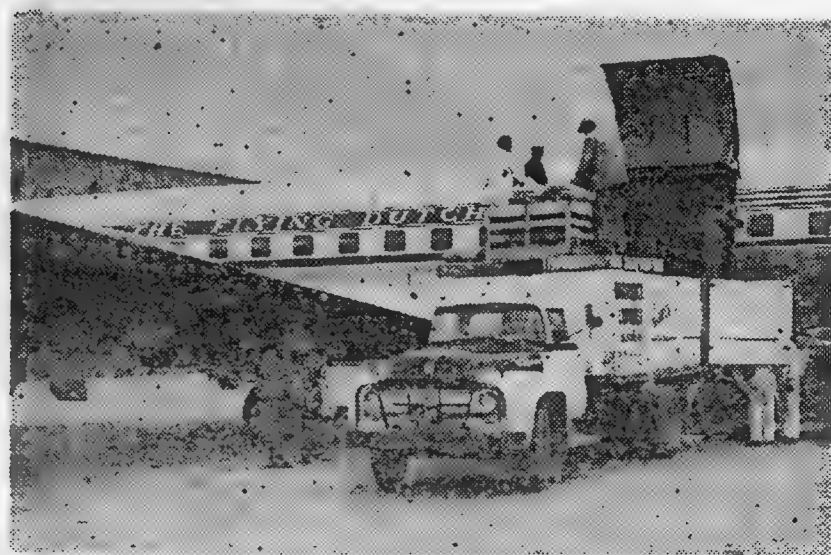
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Where's the grass? This steer was as non-plussed as everyone else when marched into a swank New York hotel where some 200 live animals helped to show the surprised city folk where their food comes from.



Pigs in the sky. A great many of us may never fly to the far corners of the earth, but farm animals are doing it every day. However, it's a one-way trip for them.

MEN
WHO THINK
OF TOMORROW
PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



The House of Seagram
DISTILLERS SINCE 1857



Their barnyard in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom in New York, these steers, hogs, sheep, turkeys and chickens were the star performers in a special livestock showing. They provided living examples of how, from test tube to table, science has revolutionized agriculture over the past half century.

A pig in the parlor

THERE'S a line in a parody of an old song about keeping "the pig in the parlor." It may have been comic exaggeration at one time, but it's not any more. Pigs and other farm animals are flying in giant planes all over the world today. They are taking deluxe trips that most of us will never be able to manage. They are even staying in hotels where the average Canadian couldn't afford the necessary tips.

Last year poultry, sheep, hogs and cattle were the guests of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York city. The Waldorf-Astoria is probably the world's most luxurious hotel, where only the elite (and the rich) put up.

The stock were not only guests, but they were billeted in a room where thousands of distinguished and fabulous people from Texas oilmen to Royalty have danced the light fantastic — the hotel ballroom.

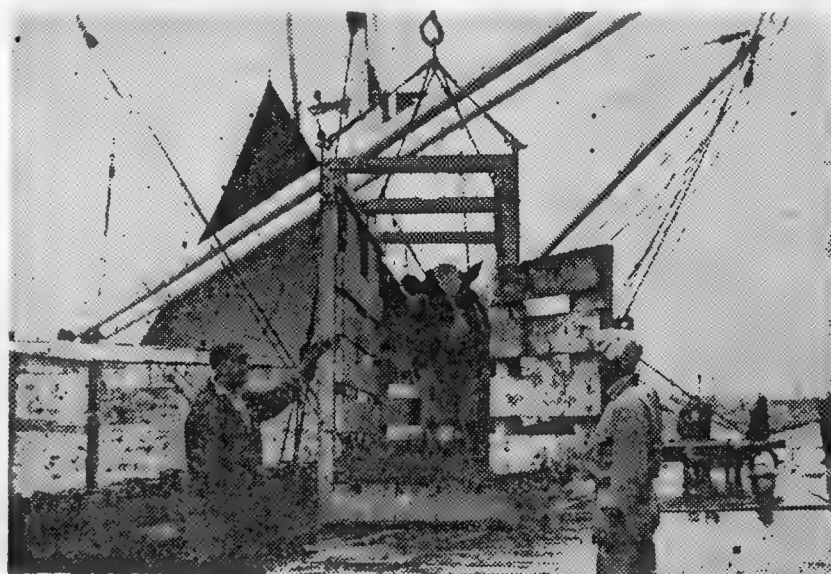
Eyebrows were lifted at the Waldorf-Astoria that haven't come down yet.

The glittering ballroom echoed to the hooves of Elmer, the steer that was king for a day. The bleating of Babette, the lamb, brought a liveried waiter scurrying with a nursing bottle. The clucking of hens rose above the murmuring of lorgnetted dowagers.

Who and what brought the barnyard to the ballroom? A big drug company wanted to demonstrate how antibiotics and other feed additives help to make meat animals grow faster and healthier — and give the consumer more food for his dollar. The animals proceeded to make themselves right at home amid the classic columns and crystal chandeliers.

Scientists had a chance to show sophisticated city folk something farmers have known for a long time: Scientific progress in agriculture has helped to make food a better buy.

The Waldorf show used U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates to demonstrate that, were it not for scientific advances over the past fifty years,



She may not always travel first-class, but she's nevertheless travelling to far-off lands that most travel bugs only dream about. This animal is being loaded for a sea journey, but she could just as easily be flying in her own private plane.

consumers would be paying twice as much for pork chops and beef, five times as much for butter and eggs, and considerable more for many other farm products.

The unique show at the Waldorf went off without a hitch but when it came time to ring down the curtain one sleek steer was reluctant to leave his plush surroundings. With attendants straining at the halter, he entered—rear end first—an adjoining ballroom where a dinner dance was in progress. In what may well be the year's greatest masterpiece of understatement, one astounded dancer gasped: "Now I've seen everything."

New P.F.R.A. set-up

APPPOINTMENT of Harry J. Hargrave as director of the new agricultural division of the P.F.R.A. was announced recently by the Minister of Agriculture.

Since 1934 he has served in responsible administrative and research capacities at the Range Experimental Station at Manyberries, Alberta; Swift Current Experimental Farm, Saskatchewan; and Lethbridge regional research station.

He is considered to have outstanding ability in assessing the value of research work and applying it to practical agricultural problems.

The new agricultural division of P.F.R.A., with headquarters in Regina, will be composed of the present Community Pastures Division, whose head, R. H. Youngman, will retire in January, 1960, and the Water Development Division, directed by E. L. Gray. Mr. Gray will retire in April, 1960.

And the rains came

AUSTRALIAN rain-making scientists of the Commonwealth (Government) Scientific and Industrial Research Organization have begun a new series of experiments aimed at increasing Sydney's water supply. It was hoped that within a few years the experiments would lead to an increase of up to 20 inches a year in the precipita-

tion of rain over the catchment areas of Sydney's reservoirs, which supplied more than 2,000,000 people in the Greater Sydney area. (Australia is regarded as leading the world in rain-making science. By using air-craft to seed suitable clouds with silver Iodide, two significant results have been achieved in recent years. One of these was the filling of the reservoir serving the uranium-mining center of Mary Kathleen, in north Queensland; the other was a considerable increase in the rainfall over a large area of mountainous country in south-east New South Wales.)

Farmers are big investors

DIESEL farm tractor sales have climbed to an all-time high, and now equal gasoline tractor sales for the first time, Jack Kyle, of the Saskatchewan Dept. of Agriculture, says:

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published figures for farm machinery sales in Saskatchewan for the first six months of 1959. These figures show that, on a wholesale basis, Saskatchewan farmers invested \$24,837,346 in machinery, com-

pared to \$18,919,430 for the same period in 1958—a 31.3 per cent increase.

"The figures show that tractor sales have largely accounted for this increase," said Mr. Kyle, "and it is significant that the more expensive diesel type has out-sold the gasoline tractor."

"The pull-type of combine has become very popular, with sales tripling," continued Mr. Kyle, "while the sale of self-propelled combines only doubled in the same period."

Grass-alfalfa mixtures

GRASS-ALFALFA mixtures have proved their superiority as hay crops over grasses alone, or cereal crops, in experiments conducted at Swift Current. The feed produced is of excellent quality and livestock make steady gains on grass-alfalfa mixtures.

Unknown bugs

IT is estimated that Canada has upwards of 80,000 species of insects and less than half of them have been identified to date.

Romnelet sheep established

ROMNELET sheep have reached the seventh generation of intermating and the type is well established. This is the conclusion of H. F. Peters, of the Range Experimental Farm at Manyberries, Alta., where the breed was developed.

Foundation stock in 1935 consisted of 15 Romney Marsh ram and 520 Rambouillet ewes, with introductions of one Targhee ram in 1942, six Romeldale rams in 1944, and two more a year later.

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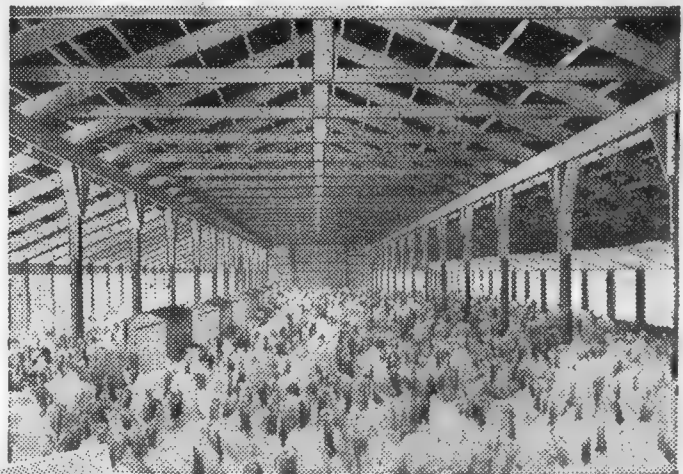


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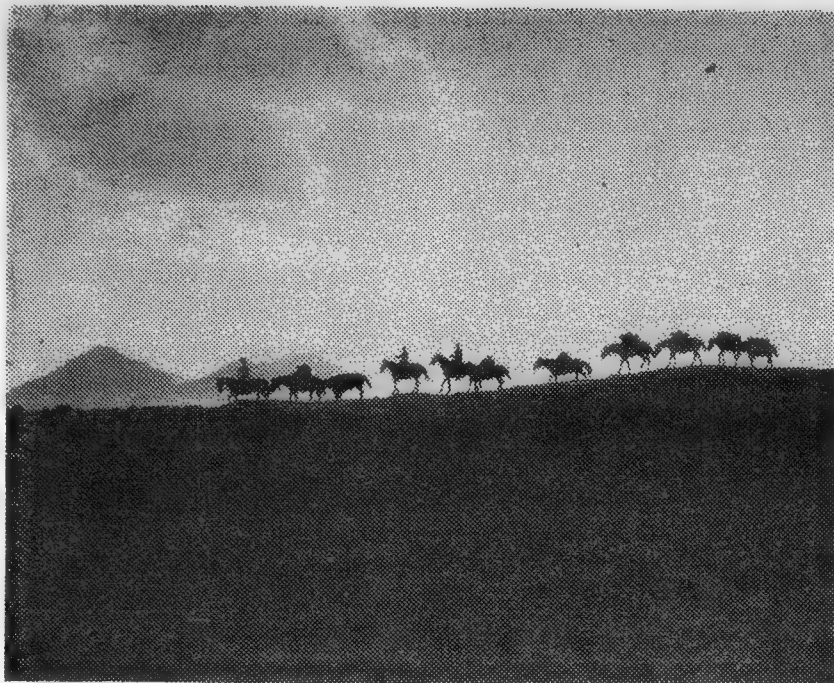


**"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"**

THE picture reminds me of an autumn day when six of us climbed aboard saddle-horses and shooed a batch of bell-tinkling pack ponies along a trail that led to the mountains. At first the road had tire-marks on it; we were even glad of an unseasonable thunder storm to lay the dust. Then the guide turned off the graded road to follow a faint path that wound picturesquely through pines and spruce alongside a glacier-gray stream that pulsed in the shadow of snowy peaks.

"Wild country!" said he, and we were eager to believe him. Yet we knew that a Scottish half-breed, Jaco Finlay, had blazed a lonely trail here a hundred and fifty years ago, preparing the way for that great geographer, David Thompson, to follow with wife Charlotte and a party of Nor'-westers seeking the Columbia River across the Divide. A dozen years later Trader Howse of the Hudson's Bay Company followed and gave his own name to the pass Thompson used first, though for centuries before their coming redmen of various tribes had left moccasins prints on this natural avenue between buffalo prairies and salmon rivers.

The great Joby Beaver had been here, hunting chief of the Stoneys who explored every val-



Pack-horse trip

by KERRY WOOD

ley, every river from Kananaskis to the Athabaska. Joby died of a broken heart when his eldest son was drowned in the surging Saskatchewan. Then came the geologist from Toronto called Dr. Coleman to follow Joby's trails and give white man's names to so many streams and lakes. Mount Coleman towers above a lake the good doctor named after a pack-horse that kept straying; we camped alongside the fish-dimpled waters of this high altitude pond known as Pinto Lake.

A trapper had built a cabin on the shore, then lost an arm in a shooting accident. For a long winter he lay half delirious on a pole-bunk, nursed by his wife and young daughter. When spring opened the trails, police helped carry the sick man to a distant hospital and the shack became a home for pack-rats and deer mice, with a brown creeper's nest tucked neatly behind the loose bark of a window-sill log.

There we let our horses scrounge on alpine meadows, each one hobbled and wearing a brass bell. The tinkling was not only to help us find them, but the clanging kept away cougars and bears. Sometimes we encountered grizzly sign, more often the berry-pocked droppings of black bears. A wolf bayed from the ridge back of

our camp. Once we heard a wild peeling of bells and thudding of hooves, as horses bolted away from a scarey menace.

The guide counted them every morning, sometimes reporting that a moose was sharing the browse with our herd. We rode the saddle nags on a side trip to see a waterfall, hidden and unmarked on maps and without a name. The guide had found it during a sheep hunting jaunt a few years before. We admired and photographed the hundred-foot drop, then returned to Pinto Lake to try again for the jumping Dolly Varden that had flesh as red as salmon. Mushrooms and fish for supper!

On once again, up the twenty-seven switchbacks built under the supervision of Bert, a retired oldster who batched on acreage near our town and still rode a saddle-horse to get around. At seventy-five, Bert was indulging in canoe trips down a hundred miles of rapid-filled river, happily cooking flap-jacks for meals and using a gold-pan to seek colors on any promising bar. We thought of the keen-eyed Bert as we led our horses up the steepest parts of the faded forestry trail and crossed the pass at nine thousand feet through a belly-deep bank of snow.

"We'll stay at the graveyard tonight," remarked the guide.

It sounded ominous, but turned out to be a favorite camping spot near an Indian's pole-marked grave. The spot was opposite the scenic Alexandra River, where eleven moose were wading the shallows that evening and ducking for water plants.

Snow came, thick and wet. It brought a new knowledge of the variety of creatures sharing the wilds with us. We saw the tracks of fox and marten, the playful otter and plentiful deer the chicken-marks of ruffed grouse and fool hens, also the enormous pads of the Canada lynx. This animal had caterwauled at midnight to spook-haunt our slumbers.

The snow gave us a change from tenting, because the guide had a key to a ranger's cabin. He had been a forester himself a short time ago, and had permission to use empty cabins during an emergency. With six inches of snow on the ground and wind whipping the sleet into a blizzard, the cabin was a welcome haven as howling night came on. Owls sounded lonely outside; so did the yodelling coyotes. We unrolled sleeping bags on the floor and slept until dawn, when a red squirrel invaded the shelter and scolded us awake from the rafters.

We saw herds of wild horses on the Kootenay Plains, where one big stallion whinneyed a harem-joining invitation to the mares of our pack-string. An eagle screamed from a pine stub as we jangled along the riverside trail, and once we caught a glimpse of a galloping wolverine. Indian summer came back again, melting the snow and revealing the matted circles where teepees had been standing a short time before. We stretched out on ground cedar that night, a fragrantly scented and springy mattress under the stars.

All too soon we were back on the tire-marked road that led to town. None of us wanted to leave the mountains or exchange the shady game trails for the hard pavement of cities.

"We'll come again, next year," we told the guide.

But it's still a next-year country!

Spraying schools

A DOZEN spraying trials throughout Alberta last fall produced good results this spring. In all cases louse control was excellent, and a grub count showed 78% warble control.

Research and test results show that two essentials are necessary for best results; the spray must penetrate through the animal's coat and it must be applied in September or early October. Another 25 spraying demonstrations are underway throughout Alberta this fall.

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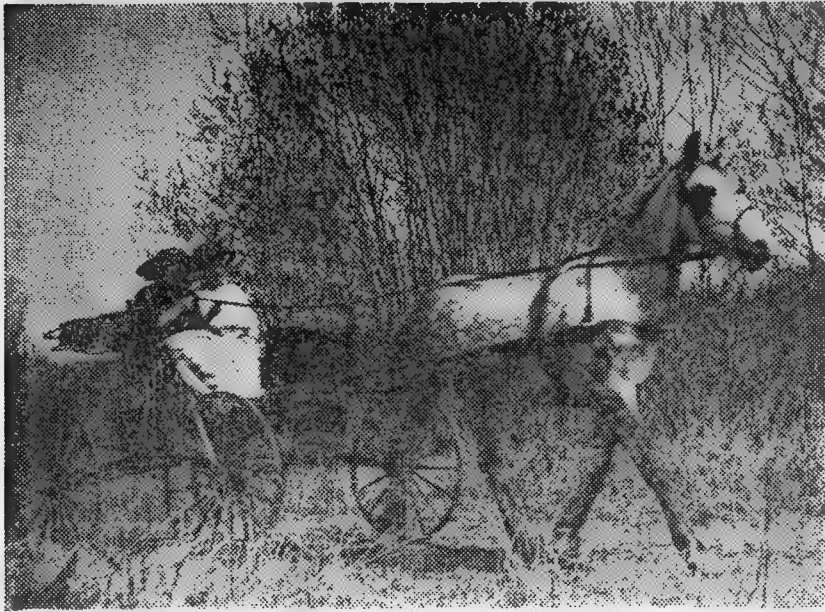
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Is man moving too fast?

by F. A. TWILLEY

MAN is the only animal that goes faster than nature intended him to. According to the evolutionists, he is the immediate descendant of an ape-like creature. Just when and how the cleavage took place that embarked man on his upward climb, leaving the brute beasts so far behind, has not been satisfactorily explained by the theorists, though not from want of trying.

It has perhaps taken millions of years to bring this change

about, but have we reached the end of the upward surge? Is there any danger of slipping back to the former state?

Looking recently at some exhibits of what has become known as modern realist art, one could not help but feel that the downward trend has already set in. To see what appeared to be a number of fried eggs rampaging on a field of brown toast, and then to find that the painting was meant to represent William the Conqueror landing in Britain, gives cause for alarm. The cave dwellers of fifteen thousand years ago carved and drew pictures that could be recognized at a glance.

Monkey or not to begin with, man was provided with two legs and of all creatures was the least satisfied with the speed with which he could get from one place to another. As many other beasts could outrun him easily, he brought some of them under subjection to him and made their speed his own. The horse became his chief delight, and for years without number this noble animal was the means employed to get about from place to place in time-saving comfort. Not until the steam locomotive made its appearance was the horse directly challenged and then only in a limited way.

Now, of course, the astonishing changes in mode of travel, all in one's own lifetime have left the horse almost standing still. Even as a draft animal he has been side-tracked until today he is somewhat of a rarity. Yet what chromo-plated upholstered car can take the place of a spanking dapple grey horse, stepping lively on a morning, with head thrown back and tail over the dash board? How does the sound of a car horn compare with the jingle of sleigh bells and what can you see from a car window of the country side with your eyes on the road, in

comparison to the more leisurely gait of the horse that enjoys the open road as much as you do.

Alas, no roads any more on which a horse can travel. Black top, fringed by beer and pop bottles is too hard on a horse's tender feet.

Will some enterprising provincial government some day build roads with a dirt road running parallel to it for those who would like to use it?

Garden growth fast in north

PEOPLE who found their gardens making slow growth this summer are perhaps living too far south.

In the Canadian north, vegetables must grow quickly and mature early.

Growth of some is adversely affected by the north's long summer days. Result is taller plant growth and later maturity, which points up the need for breeding vegetables in the area for which they are required.

There are exceptions. Developed at the Morden, Manitoba, Experimental Farm, Tiny Tim peas average nine inches tall at Morden and the pods, normally

two inches long, are ready for use by June 20 from April 30 seeding.

In contrast, plants of this variety grow 18 inches tall at Beaverlodge in the Peace River area of northern Alberta. The pods average two and a half inches and are ready by mid-July from early May seeding.

Although taller and later at Beaverlodge than at Morden, the Tiny Tim variety is well liked in the north.

A comparable effect is reported in the Morden F7735 sweet corn. At Morden, this variety grows 30 inches high, the ears average four inches in length and, when seeded May 20, are normally ready for use August 1. However, at Kenville, in the Swan River valley of northern Manitoba, F7735 seeded May 25, grows 42 inches tall. The ears average five inches and are usually ready by August 18.

COMMERCIAL sheepmen will again receive government help in improving their flocks. Alberta Livestock Supervisor A. J. Charnetski reminds sheepmen that under the government policy a bonus is being paid on two approved rams purchased in each two-year period. The bonus varies from \$8.00 to \$12.00 depending on the section under which the purchase is made.

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A-F-3

GASOLINE continues to be the most widely used fuel for farm tractors largely because it is obtainable almost anywhere.

But gasoline has not always enjoyed the popularity it does today. The first product petroleum for which a use was found was kerosene which was used to light the lamps which were so widely used before the turn of the present century. The gasoline which had to be distilled off ahead of kerosene was regarded as a great nuisance and was dumped into the nearest creek or river — until a law was passed to prohibit the practice.

Then some bright soul developed a stove which would burn the bothersome gasoline. Now the unwanted product became quite respectable.

It was long after that the "horseless" carriages began to appear and the stove oil was used in the engine only now it was renamed gasoline.

The first farm tractors appeared about 1900 and in the period to about 1914 they were big, cumbersome, hard to steer and harder to start. The engine was a low compression job and fitted with heavy cast-iron pistons. Some of these tractors used the gasoline of that day while others, equipped with a "hot" manifold, burned kerosene, furnace oil or distillate after starting on gasoline.

In an attempt to increase



It's good to have a neighbor who can lend you that extra can of gasoline when it's needed most, but it's also good to know exactly what's in the can. All fuels aren't the same, and it's only smart business to have an understanding of why certain fuels are best for operation of your equipment.

The gasoline story

Do you know the type of gasoline best for your tractor or do you just "buy gas"?

power, the automotive industry added more and larger cylinders to their engines but tractors became so big that much of their power went into pulling their own weight — and some weighed as much as 20,000 pounds as compared with present-day

weights of around 3,000 pounds. As a result, these early tractors remained essentially stationary belt-power machines but were mighty useful at threshing time.

Still looking for ways to increase power, the automotive industry found that by squeezing the mixture of gasoline and air more tightly in the engine cylinders before it was ignited by the spark they could obtain a more powerful explosion. Thus the compression ratio was born.

The compression ratio of your tractor is the factor that should influence your choice of tractor fuel the most. By compression ratio is meant the cylinder volume when the piston is at the bottom of its stroke as compared to the volume when at the top of the stroke.

The higher the compression ratio the greater is the power that can be expected from an engine but the high cylinder pressures resulting from high compression ratios will cause many fuels to detonate or ping in an engine. This "knock" is what you hear when an engine is hot and under heavy loads.

While advanced refining methods produce quality gasolines there are still in the product those types of hydrocarbons which explode so abruptly in the cylinder that the piston bangs down on the bearings without doing much useful work — in other words the familiar knock.

The tendency a gasoline has to knock or ping is expressed by the term "octane rating". The higher the octane rating of a gasoline the less will be the tendency for it to knock in an engine.

And high compression ratios require high octane fuel for best performance. High octane rat-

ing is obtained in premium fuel, first, by using quality base stocks of crude oil and then employing the advanced techniques and modern equipment in refining to produce a fuel with a high anti-knock rating.

In other words, much of the high octane rating is already built into the gasoline before tetra ethyl lead is added to increase its premium anti-knock rating. In this way it is necessary only to add the minimum of tetra ethyl lead.

Farm tractors have advanced a long way since old No. 1. Today, they are more compact; they weigh much less; they are more powerful. While they are still not in the same class as automobiles in the matter of high compression ratios, yet the models that have been produced in the past five years have much higher compression ratios.

And even though their compression ratios are high for tractors, some up to 7.5 to 1, there are no tractors built today with compression ratios high enough to take advantage of the anti-knock property and higher power value in a premium gasoline.

Regular gasoline has an octane rating sufficient to meet the requirements of most tractor engines built in the past five years and still coming off the production lines. Under average working conditions it is the gasoline which should be used in the modern high compression tractors.

To be sure, these tractors will burn a premium gasoline but these tractor engines were not designed to take advantage of the greater power in this gasoline. The farmer who buys this grade of gasoline is much too kind to his tractor engine and he is wasting money.

The same principle applies to the older medium compression tractor engines. They use a gasoline of a lower octane rating than regular grade gasoline. An engine using this fuel will start and idle just as well as it would on regular grade gasoline — and at less money.

There are not many of the real old compression engine tractors around now so that the selection of fuel is not a major problem.

Your choice of a gasoline for your tractor engine should be governed by the recommendations in the operator's manual or instruction book for your make of tractor. And, it is only good economy that you select a quality gasoline. Today, quality in a gasoline is built in by the refiner.

—Imperial Oil Farm News.

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CLIMATE plays a role in the fruit-buying pattern of the Canadian public. Fruit is imported from the southern U.S.A. to meet demand before the Canadian product is ripe, but later in the season the U.S.A. becomes the major foreign customer for Canadian apples.

Thistle control

"WHERE possible," advises a Provincial weed specialist, "tillage control is preferable to chemical control for Canada thistle and sow thistle. The rod weeder and the broad shovelled cultivator are satisfactory for fall control of these weeds on summerfallow fields." These implements will minimize the dangers of soil erosion.

"Fall control of Canada thistle and sow thistle may also be had by using 16 ozs. of 2,4-D per acre where the soil can not be worked."

Late grazing harms grass

PASTURING hay land after the hay has been removed is a risky business. Although the aftergrowth on these hay lands may look very tempting at this time of year, its use will invariably be at the expense of next year's hay crop, according to O. G. Bratvold, A.D.A.

From late summer on through the fall regular pastures often become depleted and farmers look for alternate sources of pasture to carry their stock over this critical period. The aftermath of such grass seed crops as Russian wild rye and creeping red fescue make excellent pasture as both retain a high protein content late into the fall.

Saskatchewan river research project

A NEW irrigation project has been built on the east bank of the Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Hon. I. C. Nollet, minister of agriculture, said, "This irrigation project will cost the department approximately \$80,000. 245 acres of land are being used. The project will provide valuable information on many phases of irrigation for farmers, the Department of Agriculture and the University. It will be turned over to the University of Saskatchewan for research and educational purposes.

The department will be looking forward to the experimental work that the University will undertake. With similar climate and soils to the South Saskatchewan dam area, this project may be considered an important step that will result in more efficient irrigation on the South Saskatchewan River scheme."

Water for sprinkler irrigation purposes may also be pumped from the main channel. One hundred and eight acres can be irrigated by sprinklers.

The extreme importance of proper land levelling for irrigation will be demonstrated on this irrigation project.

The land on which this irrigation set-up is located contains several types of soil; all similar to those found in the South Saskatchewan River Dam area.

Check your cooling system

TRACTOR cooling systems must remove a great deal of heat from the engine in order to keep the engine from becoming so hot that it will not operate. The tractor radiator receives as much heat from the engine as an average household furnace can produce.

Overheating usually develops slowly from a combination of causes and is, therefore, rather difficult to correct. Many cases of overheating are caused by dirt in the system. The dirt can come from rust, scale or from using dirty water. This dirt fills up the tubes in the radiator and the water passages in the cylinder block. When water passages in the cylinder block are plugged, hot spots are formed near this portion and cause dangerously high temperature in that area.

A mixture of insects, straw, and other dirt in the outside core prevents air movement through the core so the radiator cannot cool the water.

Loose fan belts, stuck thermostats, and faulty hoses also can slow down circulation and cause overheating.

Because these troubles develop slowly, a faulty cooling system usually is not noticed until the tractor is put on a heavy load. When trouble does appear, it is often at a busy time and causes a great deal of inconvenience. Proper care and periodic checks of the cooling system will save a great deal in time and money.

Alfalfa too risky for most bees

THE most important requirement for producing alfalfa seed is cross-pollination of the flowers. Alfalfa flowers differ from those of other legumes

commonly grown for seed in that they must be "tripped" to ensure pollination. Male and female parts are held under tension by two fused petals (the keel). Considerable pressure is needed to trip the column and, when it is tripped, it springs forward and strikes the main petal with considerable force. The tension in the column is strong enough to trap and kill a small bee. This is the reason why most bees avoid alfalfa and visit the clovers.

A ten-year study of kinds of bees with emphasis on when they fly and on what food they prefer shows conclusively that only certain kinds of leaf-cutter and bumble bees will brave the slap of the column to collect pollen from alfalfa. Because reliance must be placed on leaf-cutter and bumble bees to pollinate alfalfa it is necessary to establish the field beside prairie

or brush where native bees nest.

To concentrate all the available pollinators on the seed field it is necessary to isolate it from other alfalfa seed fields and from clover seed fields. Bumble bees are attracted especially to red clover, and they will desert alfalfa to gather food from red clover.

The failure of an alfalfa-seed-growing area can nearly always be traced to an increase in the seed crop acreage. This results in a smaller and smaller population of leaf-cutters per acre as the area increases. Also contributing to failure is the producing of other crops, such as red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, and rape, which compete successfully for the services of bumble bees.

—G. A. Hobbs, Leth. Exp. Farm.

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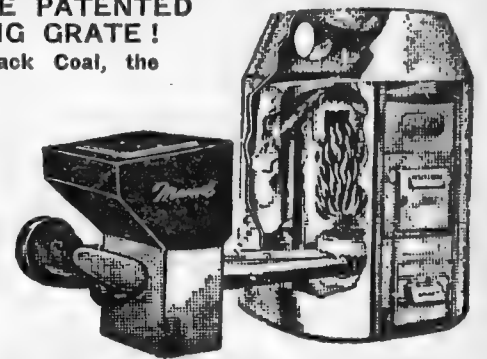
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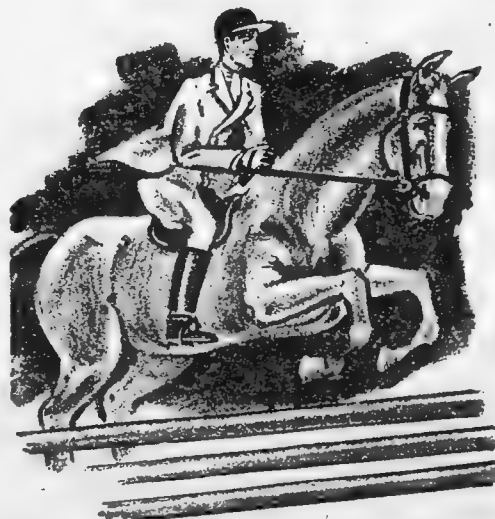
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Farming around the world

JAPAN has about 13,750,000 acres of FARM LAND, and 7,000,000 farmers. The average Japanese farmer owns only about 1.96 acres of land.

First prize in the "Any Other Breeds" class at the last Royal Manx Agricultural Show, Ramsey, ISLE OF MAN, was won by a TAILLESS HEN shown by a native farmer. Tailless hens (like tailless cats) are a feature of the Isle of Man, but the breed is becoming increasingly rare.

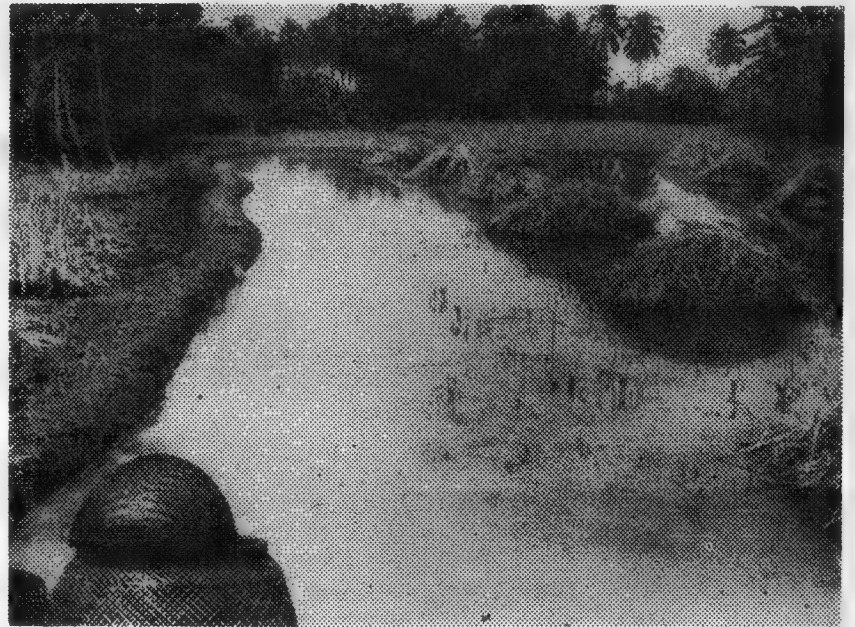
VENEZUELA has boosted her HOPS IMPORTS over recent years to keep pace with a growing BEER CONSUMPTION. Beer production jumped from about 492,000 barrels in 1948 to 1,300,000 barrels in 1957... and is still climbing. Since Venezuela grows no hops, her total needs must be imported. The UNITED STATES is the main

shipper, furnishing some 500,000 pounds — nearly 64% of requirements — in 1957, the last year for which we have figures.

The average annual production of TREE FRUIT in ENGLAND AND WALES is 760,000 tons. This is more than 50% above the pre-war average; but the area of land from which this crop is taken is 25,000 acres smaller than it was 20 years ago, and the number of trees is 17% less than it was in 1944.

A new FLOUR MILL in RUSSIA has a daily capacity of 40,000 hundredweight of flour. According to a Russian source of information, it will be the largest in the world, exceeding the General Mills, Buffalo, NEW YORK, plant which has a daily capacity of 36,700 cwt.

la, is being developed in WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND, with the help of wild tomato plants imported from the ANDES MOUNTAIN AREA OF PERU. Only nine plants were available at the start of the work, but they were multiplied vegetatively and crossing with the original variety took place. The hybrid so produced was innoculated with the disease but showed



Another largely untapped source of food is being brought to the attention of farmers in the far east. Extension specialists are moving inland to teach farmers how to grow a crop of fish. Young fingerlings are introduced to the rice paddies — such as the one in the photo from Indonesia — where they thrive for the season and are eventually taken off as good-sized fish for the table. They also keep down mosquitoes and help fertilize the fields.

A NEW ZEALAND machinery demonstrator stuck a £1 note from his home country on the wall of the David Brown farm tractor training school in YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, as a memento. Within two years over 50 different currency notes have been stuck on the wall by students who followed him.

The UNITED NATIONS is sponsoring a massive project to count the number of persons IN THE WORLD, who they are and what they do. At last report the world had a population of about 2,700,000,000. Only 25 years ago, the world population was 1,800,000,000.

The new project, called the 1960 WORLD CENSUS, is a world-wide attempt to count heads, and will be undertaken by 83% of the countries in the world. Final results will probably be available about 1964, after a series of censuses in 150 different countries. The UNITED KINGDOM and a number of others will do their work in 1961; and RUSSIA and SEVERAL OTHER NATIONS will undertake head counts in 1959.

ONION and PRUNE CROPS in CHILE are on the increase. In the 1958-59 season, about 142,000 tons of onions were produced, and 6,000 short tons of prunes.

A NEW TOMATO VARIETY, resistant to the disease didymel-

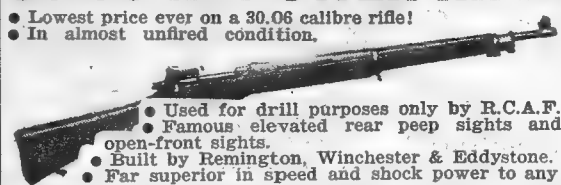
no ill effects. Breeding trials continue.

THE WORKING DAY of AMERICAN FARMERS is getting shorter. Experts report farmers averaged 10.7 hours of work per day last year. The previous year, they worked 11.2 hours per day on an average.

Many hundreds of POLISH EX-SERVICEMEN ARE FARMING on their own account in BRITAIN. They have their own association, offering practical advice to members, organize their annual Polish "Harvest Home" in the Royal Festival Hall in London, and hold regular delegate conferences. Most members farm in south-west WALES where farms are cheaper and less initial capital is required.

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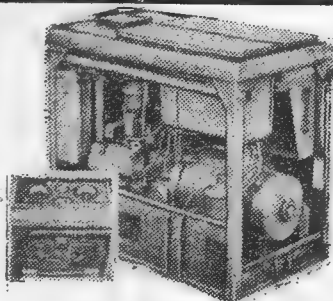
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PAKISTAN is planning broader use of final, OR BLACKSTRAP, MOLASSES. Two new distilleries are converting it to alcohol to be added to gasoline as motor fuel. In the 1957-58 season, Pakistan produced 12,600,000 gallons of molasses; most of it was dumped into the river.

The commemorative stone cairn built each year on the site of the WORLD PLOUGHING CONTEST is made up of blocks of stone from each country taking part. Last year, as their contribution to the cairn to be raised at HOHENHEIM, GERMANY, BRITAIN'S ploughman took a piece of hard green Cumberland slate from the Lake District of north-west England.

SWEDEN'S FARM POPULATION has dropped by half a million since the 1930's. Today there are only an estimated 300,000 farm units in Sweden.

TENANTS of Mr. G. Richard Barbour, of Bolesworth Castle, Tattenhall, Cheshire, ENGLAND, an estate containing some 50 farms and small holdings, pay RENT FOR THEIR FARMS based on a sliding scale related to the amount of MILK they produced per acre.

NEW ZEALAND is hoping to get a foothold in the WEST INDIES. A trade mission hoped to tie up new markets in that area, as well as get into the South American market. The TRINIDAD trade mission will serve TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, BARBADOS and probably some SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES. New Zealand's trade with the Caribbean area totalled around \$8,000,000 in 1957, in contrast to U.S. trade in the area of over \$150,000,000.

Between 65 and 70 per cent of the HOPS grown in BRITAIN'S great hop-producing county of Kent are now picked by machine.

WORLD COTTON TRADE is falling. Trade for the 1958-59 season was expected to drop more than a million bales from last season, and three-million bales under the post-war high set in 1956-57. This reflects the lower consumption in importing nations, big inventories of textile goods, and increased world supplies of available cotton. UNITED STATES cotton exports may reach 4,000,000 running bales this season — about 30% below last year's exports. This indicates a drop in the U.S. share of the world market from 42% to 30%.

A new \$1,000,000 FLOUR MILL has been set up at Dares Salaam, TANGANYIKA. The mill will use either KENYA wheat or OVERSEAS WHEAT.

BOARS which undergo SIRE PERFORMANCE TESTS at the British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd., demonstration farm in ENG-

LAND, are photographed at bacon weight in a crate with a wire mesh in front to record their length. A copy of the PHOTOGRAPH is then sent to the breeder, together with all the information recorded during the test and a photographic chart showing back fat measurement in some 14 places.

The average COST OF PRODUCING MILK in a random sampling study of 556 northern NEW YORK dairy farms was \$4.27 per hundredweight, during a 12-month period. There was a wide variation in costs on different farms. 9% of the farms had costs of \$6 or more per cwt. 16% had costs between \$5 and \$6. 36% produced milk at less than \$4 per cwt. Average cost of feed was 46% of the total cost; labor, 29%.

Four years ago Gustav Ruech, of GERMANY — itself a great producer of tractors — bought a British FARM TRACTOR in ENGLAND. He was so pleased with the foreign product that he now has 30 of the same make of tractor working on his farm.

The World's COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN are catching more every year. The latest report from the Food and Agricultural Organization says that the total commercial fish catch today is running about 30,000,000 metric tons a year... an almost 50% over the catch in 1938.

Greatest increase by continents is recorded in AFRICA which has more than tripled its catch. ASIA, also has boosted its catch. JAPAN continues to be the world's foremost fishing country and is actually widening the gap between the second-ranking country, the UNITED STATES. In 1957, Japan caught just over 18% of the world's total catch.

One of the largest flocks of SHEEP in BRITAIN belongs to the civic government of BIRMINGHAM, Britain's second largest city. They number 27,800 head, and graze on the hills around the WELSH ELAN VALLEY, the gathering grounds of the Birmingham waterworks reservoirs.

There is NO SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN POLAND, and despite Communist pressure from RUSSIA, supplies of nutritious foods such as MILK, MEAT, and EGGS have risen above pre-war levels. However, according to a study made by FAO there is still considerable room for improvement in the national diet. The Polish government is making intensive efforts to boost production and improve the processing industry. Plans for processing meat, milk and other foods have been carried out and more are now being built or planned. Advice on these matters is being welcomed from FAO.

A PLANT FOR RECOMBINING MILK has been established in AFRICA at LEOPOLDVILLE IN THE BELGIAN CONGO. The plants ultimate capacity will be 2,200 pounds an hour, and will be increased to this level as the market develops. BELGIUM is supplying BUTTER and DRY SKIM MILK for the recombining process. The reconstructed milk is retailing at prices quite comparable to those already prevailing in the country.

Owner of the ONLY DAIRY FARM IN LONDON, Mr. G. Jordon, has a herd of 50 cows which are hand-milked in large, airy cowsheds built more than 80 years ago. The dairy is some miles from the nearest open country and covers less than an acre of ground. The cows, which are mostly SHORTHORNS, are bedded on WOOD CHIPS and fed on BREWERS' GRAINS, HAY, SUGAR BEET PULP, ROOTS AND MOLASSES.

A YORKSHIRE farmer has come up with a new idea; it's a

chemical "hoe" for gapping SUGAR BEET and OTHER ROOT CROPS. He claims it will "hoe" an acre an hour by delivering a killing spray such as vaporising oil along the rows, suitably spaced plants being protected by inverted metal cups which move into position as the machine travels forward. The cups are attached to crawler tracks in light contact with the ground.

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FOR THE KIDNEYS

The Lady

OF THE HOUSE

By EVELYN MORGAN

Your House and Mine

GAME BIRDS

MANY years ago when I received my first game birds — ducks — I just had to stare at them helplessly until someone who knew, came along.

The donor of the ducks brought them, hanging by their necks, feathers and all. All she had to say about them was: "I know you can't scald them to get the feathers off, but I think there must be some way easier than dry plucking every feather."

Following are a few of the ideas I have gleaned since. Wild game birds, ducks, geese and many kinds of partridge and pheasant, are now an exciting and delicious treat.

●● If there is a rising young hunter in your family, when he comes in with his first bird, advise him that part of the hunting fun is paid for by feathering and dressing the birds. Bring them to the cook ready to put in water:

●● Feather the birds in a building without drafts if possible. It is remarkable how annoying down in your nose can be when you have half a dozen to do. Without drafts the feathers are more inclined to stay down.

●● Put an old tub beneath the hanging bird to catch as many feathers as possible. Stuff them into sacks then for down quilts, or sell them for over a dollar a pound.

●● Don't try to pluck feathers by the handful. Be content to grasp a few between thumb and forefinger and a quick little jerk downward will pull them.

●● Keep a pair of pliers handy for the wing and tail feathers.

●● Don't bother with the down next to the skin. This can be quickly removed by heating ordinary household paraffin till melted and then dip in each bird. Let the wax cool and when hard peel it off. The down will be with it. Save in a tin for future re-using. We like the gallon fruit tins for this job.

●● If you have several geese to do it is best to steam them. Put about four inches of water in a wash boiler, put a canning rack in, and bring to a good boil. Then wrap each goose in muslin or any cotton material, and put in the boiler on the rack. Fifteen minutes is usually sufficient

steaming to loosen all body feathers without cooking the skin of the goose. Hang by the feet as with ducks and pluck as usual. This method has the added advantage of no feathers and down flying around.



A deep-freeze or larder well stocked with ducks, geese and upland game is something to behold and look forward to with the winter months ahead. But the hunter should realize that part of the hunting fun is paid for by feathering and dressing the birds for the cook.

Keeping of upland birds

UPLAND birds can taste just as good after many tomorrows providing proper freezing techniques are followed. Fast removal of body heat following killing is essential. Out in the field break neck, chop off head or sever veins and arteries of bird to drain blood. Never pile game birds in trunk of car. Spread them out. It permits air to circulate among them hastening cooling. If camping outdoors overnight hang them in a tree.

At home, pluck larger feathers. Pin feathers can be easily removed by immersing bird in pail of boiling water having melted wax on top. The wax will cling to the bird when lifted out and can be easily peeled off plus the pin feathers when cool. Skinning is another method, but for roasting a better taste results when skin is left on.

After eviscerating, wrap birds separately in moisture-vapor-proof wrapping. For frying, etc., cut up, place in plastic container and fill with water $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from top. A solid frozen block results which will keep for long periods of time. It's a great space-saver too!

The colder the temperature when sharp freezing birds the better. Minimum requirement is 0° F. For storing, the minimum temperature of the freezer should also be 0° F.

●● Pheasants and partridges we generally skin. Start at the neck and pull skin and feathers toward feet. If you are roasting them and wish the skin on for more attractive appearance, dry feather as ducks.

●● Remove insides of birds as soon as possible, because shot may cause quick spoilage. Soak in salt water.

●● Some cooks recommend

soda water for ducks. I have tried this but have not noticed any appreciable difference, in taste.

●● This is the time to use, if you have them, glass utensils for baking. The appearance of birds under glass is something everyone appreciates once it is tried. A small round casserole will only hold one medium duck, but a square one will hold two. A rectangle cake pan will hold usually four. This is the ideal family size.

Partridge and pheasant can usually be squeezed a little in the baking dish because most of the flesh is on the breast. Lay them head to tail.

●● If ducks or geese are exceptionally fat lay them on the

●● Some cooks recommend port wine, one-quarter glass per two pounds of fowl, to be poured over the last ten minutes of baking, for all game birds. I have not tried this.

●● Allow twenty minutes cooking time per pound for all dark meat birds. Fifteen minutes per pound for light meats.

Wild Ducks

Soak the bird in cold, salt water, drain and rinse, then stuff with the following ingredients:

- 2 cups bread crumbs
- 1 small minced onion
- 1 tsp. lemon juice
- 2 tbsps. butter
- Salt and pepper
- 1 tsp. sage
- Hot water to moisten

Rub the bird outside with a cut of lemon or orange, dust lightly with flour, and put in a covered roaster. Baste with cooking juice frequently, occasionally basting with a squeeze of orange juice. Allow twenty minutes per pound cooking time. Three pounds is a fair-sized wild duck. This will cook in one hour. For an attractive glaze, the last fifteen minutes either open and glaze with a spread of orange under the broiler, or put in the upper part of the oven till the marmalade bubbles and turns slightly brown. Bake at 400°.

Pheasants In Cream

Fill a glass dish with well washed pheasants, laying them head to tail. Coat each with melted butter with a pastry brush. Dust with flour, salt and pepper and onion salt. Bake in the oven with lid off the dish until the birds are nicely browned. Add one cup cream for each two birds then and cover. Cook covered until tender, basting with the cream.

Cut up one-half cup celery per bird, dice an apple, and drop three tbsps. in the cavity of each bird, or more if the birds are large. Bake at 350°.

Minted Ducks

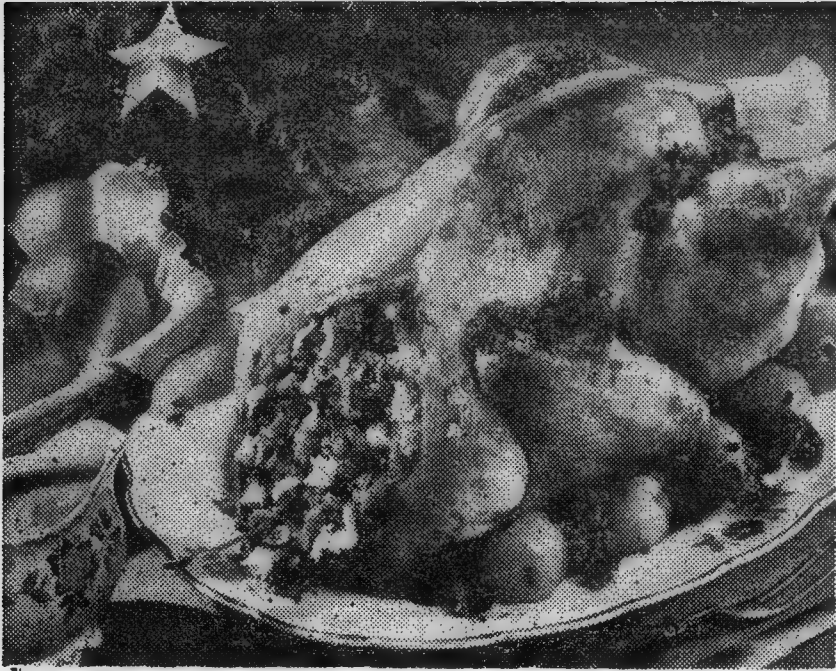
Stuff the cavity of wild duck with crumb, apple and celery mixture, adding a few chestnuts cut up if you wish. Dredge the birds with flour and put in a glass bake dish, breasts up. Add the following sauce:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
- 2 tbsps. grated orange
- 3 tbsps. sugar
- Salt
- 2 tbsps. mint (dry or fresh)

Boil the above mixture for one minute, and pour over the duck. Cover and bake at 350° for one hour, basting with the

oven rack for one-half their cooking time, with the broiler tray beneath them. Then stuff or proceed to cook whatever way you had in mind. Steam goose is much more tasty if it isn't swimming in goose fat when the bird is done.

●● The flavor of citrus fruits improves all game. Rub inside and out with the cut of grapefruit, orange or lemon.



The Thanksgiving Dinner—

HOLIDAY meals always seem more festive if the main course is roasted fowl. If you feel you need something different, try a different dressing. This one featured looks very different and tastes excellent.

CRANBERRY STUFFING

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 cups fresh cranberries | 8 cups bread crumbs |
| ½ cup sugar | 1 teaspoon salt, or to taste |
| 3 tbsps. butter | ½ tsp. sage |
| ½ cup celery, chopped | ½ cup milk |

Chop the raw cranberries and put in a saucepan with the sugar. Heat until the fruit begins to bubble gently, then remove from fire.

Melt the butter and mix with it the salt, sage and celery. Add the bread crumbs, and stir in the milk. Then combine with the cranberries and mix gently. This dressing is a very nice pink color and should not be browned before stuffing the fowl.

Yields five cups soft dressing.

Suggested decorations for Thanksgiving dinner — parsley sprigs and spiced crabapples on the platter.

sauce three or four times. These birds are excellent cold.

Steamed Goose

If the goose is very fat, put it on the oven rack, after washing, and allow it to bake unstuffed for one and one-half hours at 375 degrees. Put a tray beneath to catch the goose fat. Store the extra fat for baking uses later.

If the goose is not too fat, put in a covered roaster or large kettle and add just a little water and cook on top of the stove. Cook about two hours. Then proceed with either oven baked or steamed goose as follows:

Cut as many slices as possible, about one-half inch thick, from the breast and thighs, and lay in a shallow bake dish or heavy skillet. Also cut off the

lower leg portions and the wish-bone and place in the bake dish. Put a sprinkling of salt and pepper on and squeeze lemon juice over the pieces. Add a small amount of water, cover and cook till tender. About one hour longer for a young goose, perhaps up to two and a half hours for an older bird. When it begins to feel soft to a fork, open a tin of peas and pour over the juice of the peas instead of water. Just before serving add the peas to the meat pieces to heat. Garnish with glazed grapefruit wedges, and parsley sprigs.

If anyone has a gallon crock not yet filled with pickles or preserves of some variety perhaps they would be glad of a mincemeat recipe. To make your own supply is definitely an economy. It is useful for pies, tarts, between layer cakes, as cookie filling, and sauce for cake puddings.

Mincemeat

For enough to fill a gallon jar:

- 2 grapefruit
- 4 lemons
- 4 oranges
- 2 lbs. suet
- 1 cup fruit juice
- 1 lb. mixed peel
- 4 apples
- 2 lbs. raisins



"WELL, I AM, WITH MY WIFE'S CONSENT, IN THE MARKET FOR AN AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER."

- 2 cups sugar
- 1 cup light molasses
- 1 cup glazed cherries
- 4 tbsps. cinnamon
- 1 tbsps. each nutmeg, cloves or allspice

Dice the apples quite small into the crock. With food chopper chop raisins, then squeeze as much juice as possible from the citrus fruits, and chop all skins. Add all including juice to the apples. Then put in cherries and peel.

Put fruit juice, sugar, molasses and spices in a saucepan and heat until sugar is dissolved. Pour over the fruit and stir in thoroughly. Cover and allow to set in a warm place. This mixture will bubble a little and work like a brew mix. This action softens the peels and blends flavors. Taste for sweetness and flavor and add more of anything you prefer.

When the peel bits feel soft when pressed between thumb and finger, and when there seems to be a dark rich juice through it all, add the suet. Be sure you use coarse chopped suet. The fine-chopped kind has been known to cause spoilage, perhaps because of insufficient mixing that lumps of suet were left in the mince. Keep in the jar in a cool place.

Additional chopped raisins may be added if you wish to stretch the mincemeat.

Now Many Wear

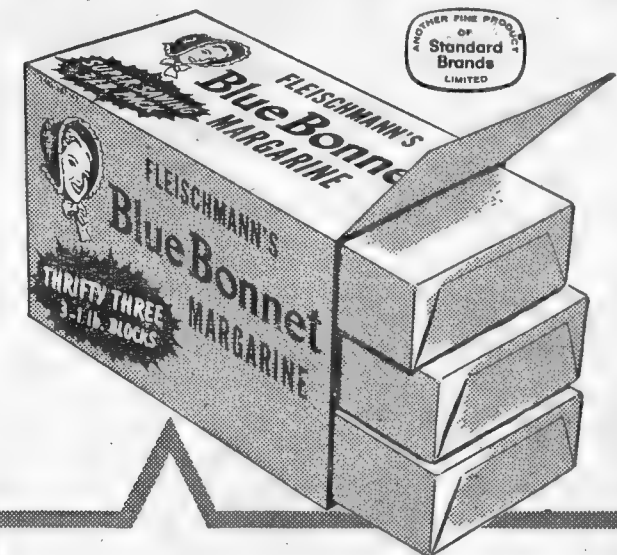
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Each delicious pound is individually wrapped. Color one pound at a time — the unused pounds stay fresh, free from ice-box odors, perfectly protected until you need them.

Halloween Highlights

IT'S a children's celebration, so be lavish with the decorative foods. I have found children the most appreciative of guests.

★★ Color long shred coconut orange by putting a quantity of it in a sealer adding orange coloring and shake until it is evenly colored. Use it to decorate. It will make such things as goblins hair and ragged pumpkins with marshmallow centre.

★★ If the party is large, a fast way to make rolled cookies of various shapes is to roll a large slab right in the cookie tray, and then when baked cut out the various cat, witch and pumpkin shapes. Lift them out and edge with a piping of orange icing. The remaining cookie scraps can be saved for a steamed bread pudding.

★★ Favorite cake for Hallowe'en parties is a devil food layer cake. Ice with chocolate and with cookie cutters mark the shapes of goblins over the top. Use white icing to draw the faces and orange coconut hair fastened on with icing.

★★ Black gum drops and toothpicks are all you need to make Hallowe'en men. Small children's item.

★★ Salmon sandwiches help to adhere to the color scheme.

Make faces on them by cutting a face out of every top of the sandwich. Lay the bread slice on the board, and with a lid from an extract bottle cut out eyes. With pliers bend another lid to a triangle for nose and a third larger lid lengthwise for the mouth. The orange filling then shows through when

the sandwiches are put together.

★★ Make a "hanging tree" centre of the table decoration. It is made of a gallon tin fruit tin). With tin snips cut from top to bottom exactly opposite to the can seam.

Then cut the tin in one-quarter-inch strips around to the seam. Bend each strip upward and out. On these branches hang various gingerbread cookies. The bottom of the can is a good base but must be weighted to hold the tree when it has its load of goodies.

Set on it a small pumpkin with candle inside.

★★ Make edible cups for ice cream as follows:

Ice Cream Cups

6 cups puffed rice
2 lb. marshmallows
1/4 cup butter
1 tsp. flavoring
Salt, pinch
Small suckers

Heat the rice in the oven in a large shallow pan, and put the marshmallows and butter in the top of a double boiler. Keep over boiling water until the marshmallows are completely melted. Stir occasionally to blend with the butter. Add flavor.

Grease a large bowl for mixing, and also grease at least a dozen muffin cups or custard cups.

Pour the heated rice into the greased mixing bowl, and then the marshmallow mixture over them. Stir to coat the kernels. Rub the fingers then also with butter or oil, and press the ker-

nels into the sides of the muffin cups to form cups. Chill till cold, and then loosen gently with a knife to remove.

Fill with ice cream any time it's convenient, and stick suckers in each for a flower. Store in a refrigerator until needed.

Taffy Apples

2 cups sugar
1/2 cup syrup
1/3 cup water
Red coloring
1 dozen apples and skewers

Cook sugar syrup and water to the hard-crack stage. Add bright red coloring and remove saucepan from direct heat to hot-water pan.

Place a skewer in blossom end of apple, plunge into the syrup and lift out quickly. Still holding the apple over the candy pan, twist around until the candy coats the whole apple. Place apples, skewer up, on tin-foil to cool.

For Green Thumbs

DAHLIA tubers are stored in with the potatoes. Gladiolus bulbs are in paper bags. At the moment they are only protected from thrip by soap flakes. Later I will get one of the recommended fungicides.

Tulips have, for me, never done so well that I must split the bulbs up every few years, but if that were the case, I understand this, planting time, is the best time to divide bulbs. As it is I intend to plant a long row by the front walk, as well as those I have in a small bed. They are a wonderful lift for every flower grower in early spring.

At this time, too, I like to get a few crocus and hyacinth and narcissus for winter forced blooms. To date I have had best luck with hyacinth.

Iris are very satisfactory from the standpoint of public good health, and I can split up the deep purple ones now for a new bed. My method is very successful, I hope it isn't just luck, since I'm passing it on. I just use a sharp shovel, and push it into the plant roots the same as if I were digging earth. The resulting shovelful I carry to the new location. The roots of the remaining plant are undisturbed.

I also treat rhubarb in the same manner, when splitting roots.

We have brought in all the house plants that spent the summer outside. Some have to be repotted, they have grown so. A good many have slips to be taken off and given away.

And for a final word on growing things, I believe all true gardeners try to share their growing things.

Hobby . . . Time

IT is the pleasant time of year when we must gather our wild woodland harvest too. The odds and ends we pick up now will be used to provide us with hobby and handicraft material when we are shut in by snowy weather or cold.

Some of the things we are gathering is a large number of a spruce and pine cones. These are chiefly used for Christmas corsages, and small trees and door decorations, but occasionally someone here will fashion a small bird or animal from them. We will also look carefully at gracefully small bushes and weeds and see if they have a toughness that is necessary if they are to be painted and kept for winter flowers.

Seed pictures remind one of the shell pictures that are so lovely. So we take seeds from everything, especially the largest kinds. They are mounted with glue on sandpaper for a background. Tweezers are the only tool necessary, coloring paints of course, and a flair for creating. I especially like the seeds from our garden vines, their shapes are so ideal, flat and petal-shaped. Pumpkin is one of the best.

We also have soaking in the creek a large wool fleece. It is held there by being suspended on chicken wire rolled to form a crude basket. Already a good many of the burrs and dirt lumps have soaked out. It will be dried by hanging it in a tree and occasionally pulling and spreading it. A wash in warm soapy water will finish it, and then just the carding is left. This fleece will make three quilts during the winter.

Our Readers Ask

MRS. A. P., Big Prairie: Here is the canned potato recipe you asked for. I received several of them, and I wish to say thank you to all those who sent me the recipe.

Canned Potatoes

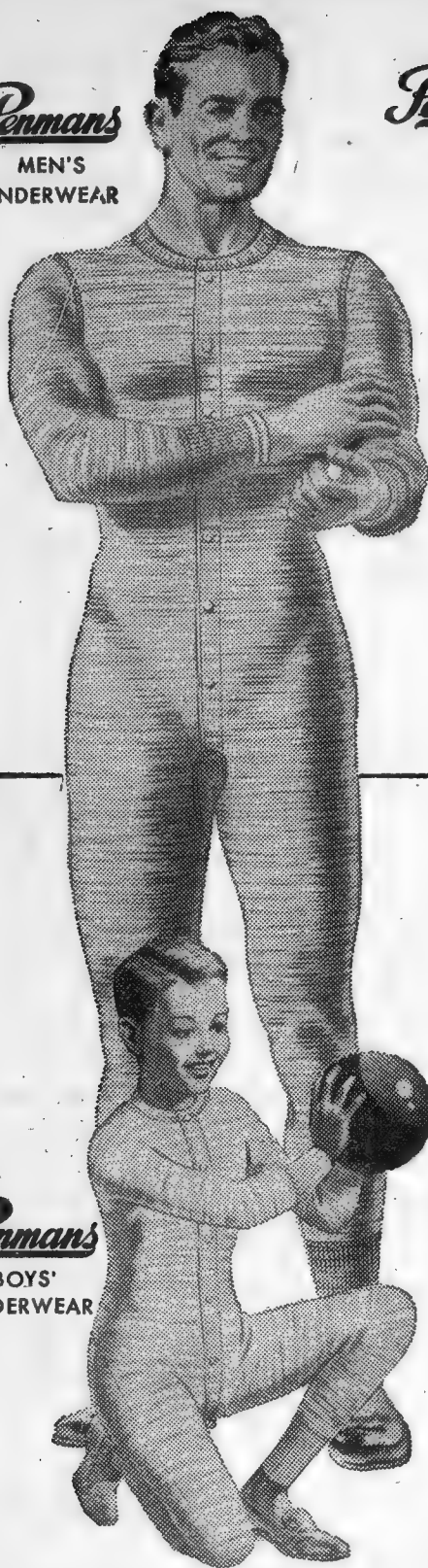
Wash and scrape small new potatoes. Pack in jars and add boiling water. Process for three hours in hot water bath, or 40 minutes in pressure cooker at ten pounds pressure.

MRS. M. A. M., Champion, Alta.: Also sent the canned potato recipe. She included another for slicing potatoes with onions. When the sealer is opened, put the contents, water included, in a skillet to heat. Mix flour with a little cream to thicken. The finished product is delicious scalloped potatoes. An ideal dish for unexpected company.



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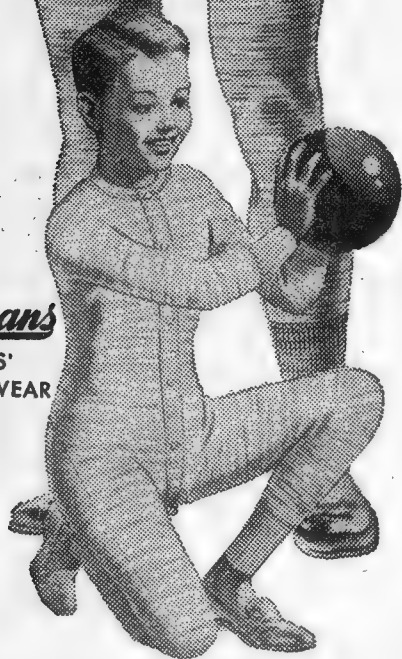
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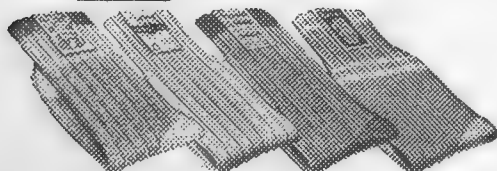


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T-SHIRTS

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Other *Penmans* products: Penmans Golf Hose, Penmans Mitts, Merino "95" Underwear, Merino "71" Underwear, Fleece-Lined Underwear

RETURNS in excess of 2,000 per cent can be realized when a forage crop mixture, grown on some grey wooded soils, is properly fertilized. This was proven, according to the Soils Science Division of the U. of A. by tests made at Breton, Alberta.

THE C.N.R. and C.P.R. are again operating all-expense tours from six major prairie points to the Royal Winter Fair, November 13 to 21 — Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg. Details may be obtained by contacting any of these offices, or from local agents.

ALBERTA has a new amendment to the Alberta Seed Dealers' Act which makes it necessary for seed salesmen to be licensed under the Act, when selling varieties not recommended by the government.

MANITOBA creameries brought home 63 of 127 prizes offered in the Creamery and Butter section of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto; these included 15 out of 30 of the butter prizes.

FOR the first time in several years the highest scoring egg display trophy of the C.N.E. has been brought to Western Canada. It was won, this year, by Mr. and Mrs. August Schiller who operate a poultry farm four miles east of Regina.

"No-Way" FULLY AUTOMATIC!
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COSTLY
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HEAVY-DUTY
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... Pellets ...

SASKATCHEWAN farmers are being urged by their Dept. of Agriculture, to give consideration to sheep raising as an extra means of cash return. The sheep industry has been so neglected in Canada that authorities feel it is bound to pick up.

WHEN stubble is burned, there is a triple loss: valuable nitrogen, organic matter, and the surface cover essential to prevent erosion, soil drifting and to conserve moisture.

MINIMUM water space for 100 hens should be an 8-gallon gravity flow fountain or 12 linear feet of water trough. A hen should not be farther away from water than 15 feet.

DUE to a short straw crop it is expected that in Saskatchewan an unusually large crop of stones will be gathered with the grain. In 1956-57, 55 cars of grain were rejected because of stones; in 1957-58 the number of cars was 450, and in eleven months of 1958-59, 604 cars.

FOREST fires in Canada this summer were considerably higher than the 20-year average. Exclusive of Labrador and Newfoundland, 1,534 fires burned through nearly 350,000 acres of Canadian forest in July.

CANADA'S first pulp and paper mill was built at St. Andrews, near Lachute, Quebec.

TURKEYS will not take on a satisfactory market finish until maturity; 26 to 28 weeks with hens, and 27 to 29 weeks with toms.

DON'T wait for your land to become a gulley. The appearances of rills on cultivated land are danger signs — signs that your land is eroding and needs attention now.

SILAGE, according to agriculturists, is fast growing in popularity among western farmers as an excellent winter feed.

INSULATED milk tank railway cars were first introduced in 1924.

A GOOD rest after lactation periods enables a cow to rebuild body reserves, especially those of calcium and phosphorous; and it allows time for the body to rebuild and further develop the secreting tissues of the mammary gland.

WHEAT exporting countries are now made up of Argentine, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

DUE to drouth conditions there will likely be some curtailment of tree supplies to prairie farmers from Indian Head and other government nurseries this coming year.



"THERE'S NOTHING TO IT, OFFICER! ALL MARRIED COUPLES QUARREL LITTLE THE FIRST YEAR."

MR. ALAN FROST, an Alberta bee inspector, and a former Australian beekeeper feels that although honey production, per hive, there is much higher than here, that Canadian beekeepers are better off. Canadian beekeepers, he says, have a more stable market and get a better price for their product.

SAFETY should be the first thought in using insecticides around the home and farm. If handled carelessly, and contrary to instructions, they can be dangerous — even fatal.

RADIO and TV licenses in the home have been abolished in Canada, but with an \$87,000,000.00 CBC expenditure in 1958 the contribution towards the upkeep for a family of four is about \$20.00.

APPLICATION forms and information for Manitoba winter agricultural and homemaking courses at the Brandon Agricultural school are available from all agricultural representatives, or from the school principal.

INDICATIONS are that the production of wheat, oats, rye and tame hay will be above last year's level, this season. Barley, mixed grains, rape and mustard seed, and potatoes will be lower.

A GANDER that reached the age of 60 years is the oldest member of a Canada geese species on record.

THE C.N.R. recently carried, by express, 400 live bull frogs, travelling from Inwood, Manitoba, to Oshkosh, Wisconsin. At Oshkosh they were to be distributed to U.S. hospitals and universities for scientific purposes. Some of the frogs caught in the sloughs around Inwood measured 4 to 5 inches in length.

THE Annual Priddis and Millarville Fair, southwest of Calgary, is said to have drawn more exhibitors and more Herefords from Alberta than some of the major "A" Fairs. Quality was high. This unique "country" fair has more than once in the past named the same animals as champions which later won at national and international shows. 1959 was the 62nd annual fair.

CHEESE consumption in Canada is only six and three-quarters pounds per person each year. In Switzerland it is 17.6 pounds; Norway, 17.2; Holland, 16 pounds, and most countries run from 15 pounds up.

THE largest meteorite ever found in Canada was at Iron Springs, Alberta. It was found in 1869, and composed of iron weighed 386 pounds. It is on exhibition at Victoria College, Toronto.

THE number of animals inspected at Alberta stockyards and auction markets in the first six months of 1959 was 227,868 — an increase of 34 per cent over the 1958 period.

THIRTY breeding groups and a number of boars of the Lacombe breed will be distributed on a nationwide basis in October. A draw will, as in the past, determine the new owners.

MANY stockmen have still not realized the seriousness of a lack of

Vitamin A in animals. An early symptom is "night blindness" (impaired vision in poor light) and animals so affected will bump into or fall over objects which normal animals easily avoid.

IN the United Kingdom more than two-thirds of the farmers are members of one or more agricultural co-operative societies, according to figures of the Association of Agriculture.

FARM fires are taking an appalling toll. In the U.S. last year over 6,000 lives were lost in this way, and 156 million dollars in farm property destroyed. Thousands more suffered severe burns and injuries. Canadian losses are comparative.

THE Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture will continue this year its two established forage crop policies — the Demonstration Forage Policy and the Soil Conservation Forage Policy. The deadline for seed orders under either policy is Oct. 23rd.

EACH 100 laying hens should have a minimum of 20 individual nests, or about 2 square feet of community nest.

EVERY year a certain number of animals die from algae poisoning. Algae is that greenish or red scum often seen in water troughs, sloughs and ponds. Two chemicals which have been found very effective in reducing the growth of algae are blue-stone (copper sulphate) and bleaching powder (chloride of lime). Growth can also be prevented or greatly reduced in water tanks by suspending pieces of sheet copper in the water. Since green algae cannot grow without sunlight, covering to top of the water tank or container is a preventative measure.

THE number of heifers vaccinated against Bang's disease in Alberta has risen from 6,700 a year in 1947 to 320,000 in 1958. At present about 1,800,000 of the province's cattle are in the 45 Brucellosis Restricted areas.

ONLY about half the chickens raised in Ireland last year were what could be classed as table poultry. Some four million birds were hatched in that country in 1958.

THE Poultry Review states that exports of shell eggs from Israel reached 44% of that country's total production.

PRINCESS Alexandra has agreed to become President of the British Dairy Farmers' Association for 1960.

IN 1958 farm cash income from live stock and products in Alberta reached an all time high of \$298.3 million or 62 per cent of the total farm income. In 1928 live stock and their products accounted for only 21 per cent of farm cash incomes. During the war years it increased to an average of 55 per cent but dropped back again to 44 per cent during the period 1946 to 1953.



"...and you'll always have a nice breeze from the West."

Buying guide

CONSUMERS may now obtain a "purse size" booklet "Buy by Grade". This Consumer's guide to buying graded food has been published by Canada Department of Agriculture and may be secured by writing directly to Ottawa or provincial governments.

Storing begonias

TUBEROUS begonias can be overwintered very satisfactorily in a cool basement, if a few precautions are followed. After the above ground parts have been frozen, lift the tubers, cut tops and allow tubers to lie in the sun for two or three days. Then place them in a shopping bag or some other similar container with an adequate amount of dry peat moss, vericulite or sand; or a pliofilm bag without holes and without insulating material may be used. Store in the coolest place in your basement, but where there is no danger of frost. Check occasionally and if any tubers show signs of disease remove them.

Fall weed killing

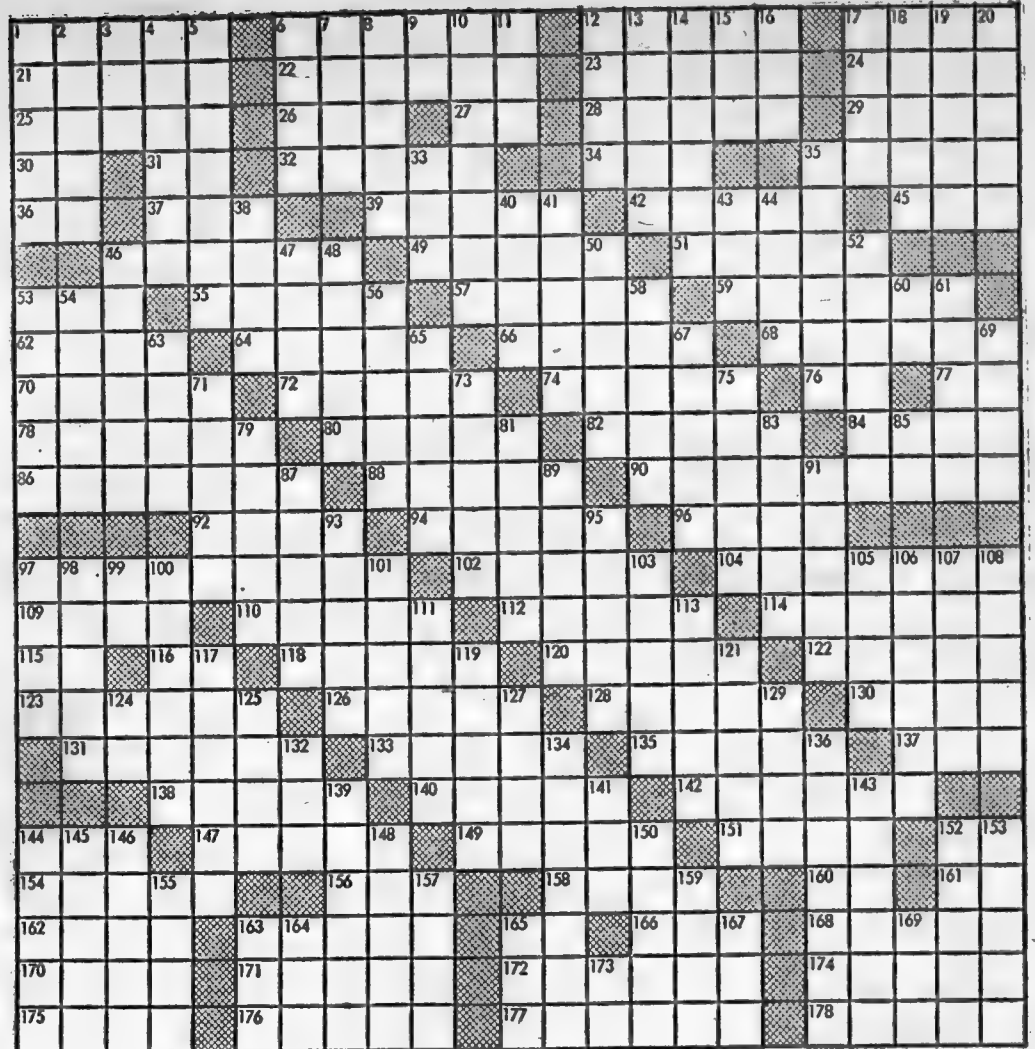
THE most effective time for applying soil sterilants for controlling persistent perennial weeds is usually between mid-summer and freeze-up, advises Alberta's Supervisor of Soil and Weed Control. Although earlier applications may be effective, more consistent kills are obtained with fall application and in addition smaller rates of the chemical may be required to do an effective job.

In the west, the term soil sterilants is closely associated with the control of toad flax, leafy spurge, hoary cress, field bindweed and Russian knapweed. It is fully realized that the use of soil sterilants on a large scale is prohibitive because of the cost involved (approximately \$150.00 an acre), however, these chemicals could be used to remove newly found weeds as well as to "mop-up" patches where control of larger infestations by other means may not have been feasible. The expenditure of about 50 cents per 100 square feet for the sterilant is certainly justified where the removal of a small patch of the pest will mean the end of a potential weed threat to that area.

Sterilants have a place in any weed control program where persistent perennials are found. Where they are to be used, consideration should be given to applying sodium chlorate, borate and 2,4-D borate mixtures. Municipalities obtain their supplies from stock at cost, and make this available to all farmers in the area. Apply at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds of chlorate, or borate sterilants per 100 square feet. District agriculturists and field supervisors have full particulars.

CROSSWORD

Puzzle



- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| ACROSS | DOWN | DOWN | DOWN |
| 1 Banter | 70 Part of stove (pl.) | 131 Loop with running knot (pl.) | 52 Neglectful |
| 6 Animal (pl.) | 72 Prevailers | 133 Growl-like an angry dog | 53 Run away |
| 12 Boxes | 74 Characteristic | 135 Ancient country of S.W. Arabia | 54 Become briskly animated |
| 17 Mine surveying nail | 76 Spanish for yes | 137 Employ | 56 Trap |
| 21 Mohammedan nymph created from musk and spices | 77 River of Norway | 138 Alienates the affections of | 58 Flies |
| 22 American Indian | 78 Annoy | 140 Sign of the zodiac | 60 - ho, cry to attract attention |
| 23 Apportion | 80 Journeys | 142 Kind of wireless receiving sets (pl.) | 61 Fillet worn around hair |
| 24 Country of S. America | 82 A body of cavalry | 144 Suitable | 63 Grafted heraldry |
| 25 Genus of geese | 84 In a short time | 147 Applauds | 65 An effort |
| 26 Fourth calf | 86 Went in | 149 A freshet | 67 Devout |
| 27 Sun god | 88 Having hearing organs | 151 An ointment | 69 To eat |
| 28 Smartly spruce | 90 Cause to be set aside | 152 Symbol for tantalum | 71 Withered |
| 29 Angers | 92 Wicked | 154 Distributed, as cards | 73 Small herring |
| 30 Direction | 94 Washes | 156 Male sheep | 75 Drank heavily |
| 31 Printer's measure | 96 Bristle | 158 Portal in fence | 79 Carouse |
| 32 Lone Ranger's sidekick | 97 Uttered vehemently | 160 Sloth | 81 Number |
| 34 French for summer | 102 Warm | 161 Roman number | 83 Part of flower |
| 35 To hold fast | 104 Murderous gang robbers of India | 162 Mediterranean island | 85 Faroe Islands |
| 36 Mr. Cobb, ballplayer | 109 Rockfish | 163 Choice part | 87 The Furies |
| 37 Oriental cymbal | 110 Routes across ocean | 165 Early bronze coin of China | 89 Station |
| 39 Steer | 112 Observes | 166 Hall | 91 Speed contests |
| 42 Grain fungus | 114 Feminine name | 168 Fabled elf-like being | 93 Light open cotton fabric (pl.) |
| 45 State | 115 Teutonic deity | 170 Animal's fur | 95 Locations |
| 46 Arid region | 116 Symbol for rubidium | 171 Deadly machine | 97 Allowance for waste |
| 49 Sour substance (pl.) | 118 Kind of dye | 172 Harvesting machine | 98 Long-legged bird |
| 51 Of the sun | 120 Pertaining to a tissue | 174 Kind of duck | 99 Prefix: not |
| 53 Man's name | 122 Kind of goose | 175 Golf mound (pl.) | 100 Bigoted |
| 55 Rips | 123 Hot | 176 Inclination | 101 Writing tables |
| 57 Rotates | 126 Kind of trapshooting | 177 To tax | 103 Procrastinate |
| 59 Byways | 128 Wooden shoe | 178 Cicatrices | 105 River of Russia |
| 62 Dwell | 130 Short sleep (pl.) | | 106 Companion of Hercules |
| 64 Laughing | | | 107 Ambushes |
| 66 Large ladle | | | 108 Intelligence |
| 68 Governor of Virginia | | | 110 Color Venetian red |
| | | | 113 Kind of sword |
| | | | 117 Divide into two parts |
| | | | 119 Approaches |
| | | | 121 Kind of type |
| | | | 124 Artificial language |
| | | | 125 Transaction |
| | | | 127 To stumble |
| | | | 129 Tibesti mountain natives, northeast of Lake Chad |
| | | | 132 Nahoor sheep |
| | | | 134 Federations |
| | | | 136 Optical illusions |
| | | | 139 Elf |
| | | | 141 As it stands (mus.) |
| | | | 143 Pertaining to the Norse god of war |
| | | | 144 Skilled |
| | | | 145 Volcano in Martinique |
| | | | 146 Article of furniture |
| | | | 148 The devil |
| | | | 150 Storehouse |
| | | | 152 Race official |
| | | | 153 States |
| | | | 155 Latvian coin (pl.) |
| | | | 157 Pinocle term |
| | | | 159 Night before an event (pl.) |
| | | | 163 Newt |
| | | | 164 Babylonian numeral |
| | | | 165 President of Royal Academy (abbr.) |
| | | | 167 Bitter vetch |
| | | | 169 Harem room |
| | | | 173 White |

Solution On Page 30

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Scotland's poultry factory

NORTH American techniques in the poultry industry are gradually spreading to other parts of the world. The West Cumberland Farmers' publication reports that a new development "which may have far-reaching results" has been the establishment of a poultry packing station at Dumfries, Scotland, near the English border. The plant can handle 600 broilers an hour right up to the pre-packed, ready-for-the-oven stage. There are reports of similar plants expanding in the more highly populated areas in Southern England.

Bulb culture

ADVICE on the growing of indoor bulbs comes from Prof. D. R. Robinson, of the Extension Department at the U. of S. in Saskatoon.

He says, "Bulbs should be obtained early in the autumn and stored in a cool place until they are potted. In general, one should select plump, sound bulbs free from blemishes and spots. Medium to large bulbs can be expected to produce better flowers than small bulbs. A succession of bloom can be obtained by potting a few bulbs every week or ten days during October and early November.

"Paper White Narcissi do not require a cool rooting period. They can be grown in water. The other common bulbs should be grown in soil. A highly fertile soil is not necessary and manure should not be added to the soil unless it is sterilized. Ordinary garden soil with sand added is satisfactory. Good drainage is necessary, and it can be provided by placing some broken pottery or gravel at the bottom of the container. In general, bulbs should be planted so that the top part of the bulb is just covered. They can be somewhat crowded when planted.

"Frequent watering is essential for good results.

"After potting the bulbs are placed in a dark, cool storage where a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees F. can be maintained.

They should remain in this storage for about six to eight weeks. By this time a good root system will have developed and the light green shoot growth will be from one to two inches in length. At this time, the plants should be given some light and a somewhat higher temperature, 50 to 55 degrees F. When the flower buds are well developed, they can then be forced at a temperature of about 60 degrees, and in a short while brought into the living room."

Malting barley or feed?

BUYERS of malting barley object seriously when skinned and broken kernels constitute more than five per cent of the sample and will not pay a premium for such barley.

Here are the broad recommendations that have been drawn up in order that damage may be reduced to a minimum.

1. Set cylinder speed just fast enough to thresh barley from heads.

2. Adjust concave clearance to properly match cylinder speed.

3. Keep cylinder and concaves in good repair and alignment.

4. Use plenty of wind for separation of barley from chaff and straw—keep sieve openings free from matted beards that tend to clog the screens.

5. Keep tailings return to a minimum.

6. Operate blower elevator at proper speed.

7. Remember that minor adjustments may be necessary during the day to compensate for changes in temperature and moisture content of the straw and grain.

In order to implement the above suggestions, the operator of the thresher will have to exercise considerable judgement and may often have to do some experimenting, but this extra effort will be well worth while.

CANADA'S fruit growers produced nearly \$40 million worth of fruit last year, and the long-term outlook for the industry is for a steady increase in the dollar value of the crop.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

CHAFF	SLOTHS	SPARS	SPAD
HOURI	PAWNEE	ALLOT	PERU
ANSER	ALI RA	NATTY	IRE
NE EM	TONTTO	ETE	STICK
TY ZEL	GUIDE	ERGOT	SAY
DESERT	ACIDS	SOLAR	
ELI TEARS	SPINS	ALLEYS	
LIVE RIANT	SCOOP	ALMOND	
OVENS LIARS	TRAIT	SI OI	
PESTER TRIPS	TROOP	SOON	
ENTERED	EARED	SUPERSEDE	
EVIL LIVES	SETA		
THUNDERED	TEPID	DACOITS	
RENA LANES	NOTES	LENORE	
ER RB	EOSIN	TELAR	SOLAR
TORRID SKEET	SABOT	NAPS	
NOOSES	SNARL	YEMEN	USE
WEANS	ARIES	RADIOS	
APT CLAPS	SPATE	NARD TA	
DEALT	RAM	GATE	AI IV
ELBA	ELITE	PU AVE	GNOME
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TEES	TREND	ASSESS	SCARS

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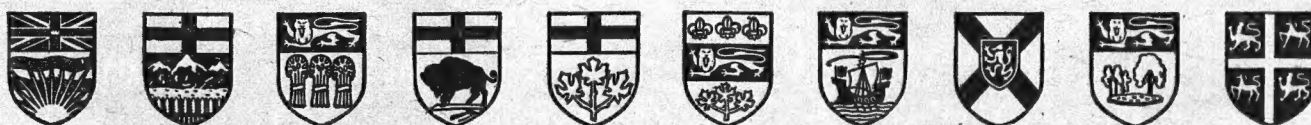
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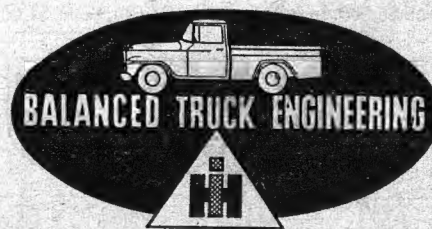
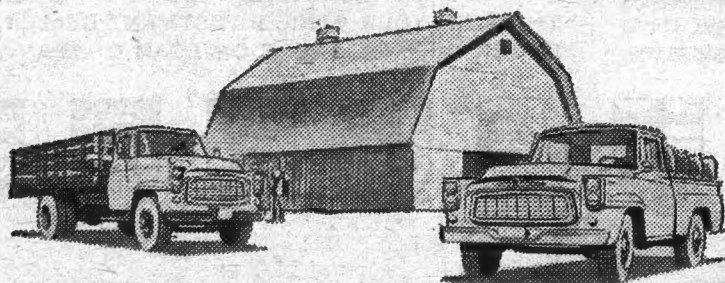
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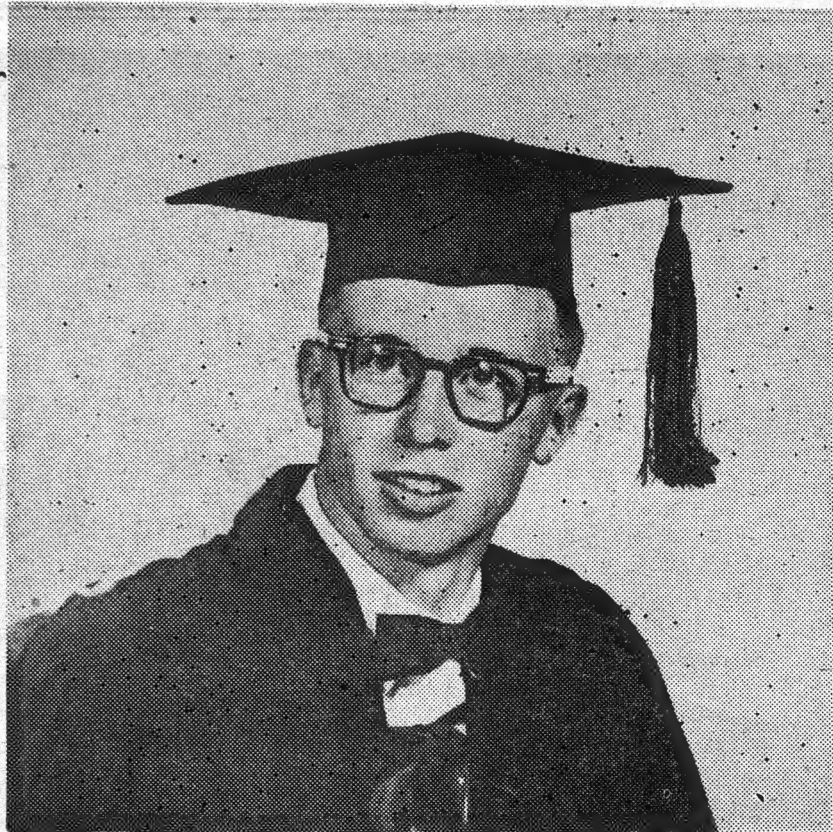
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All you have to do to qualify is correctly answer the question at the bottom of this page, and mail it along with the \$1.00 payment and signature of a new subscriber living in Western Canada to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.

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